Bombay Gazette,
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Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
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No. 55,039—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
21st May	EGYPT	7912		
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9631
4th June,	INDIA	7911		
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898		
25th ,,	DEVANHA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6810		
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
30th ,,	CALEDONIA	7538		
6th August	SALSETTE	6001	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6001	MONGOLIA	9505
27th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	9,538	Martin	9th June 1910.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebuffat	4th Augt ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. ,,
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	29th Sept. ,,
NERA	9,538	Martin	27th Oct. ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	17th June 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

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Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT CONTRACT WITH

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KORNER	5422	A. Foresti	1st June
TRIESTE	5595	S. Clinnack	1st July
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st August
KORNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st October
KORNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st November
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st December
BRIONI	3894	A. de Petris	16th ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
AUSTRIA	7388	G. Raicich	29th May
ORINA	6317	G. Bergaglian	28th June
F. FERDINAND	6046	B. Cabol	28th July
ORINA	6317	G. Bergaglian	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *	
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675	750*
Single Class to London	,, 545	,, 635*
Single Class to London and back	,, 865	,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350	
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525	
Intermediate Class to London	,, 445	
Intermediate Class to London and back	,, 715	

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
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Single Class to London and back	,, 865 to 945 *

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Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
PERSIA	P. Gasparich	5395	25th May 1910

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed

Steamers, Tons.	Sailing Date, Time.	Route via.
DUMRA 1,695	Mon. 23rd May 11 a.m.	P.D & C.M.*
KASARA 1,195	Thur. 26th May 9 a.m.	O Mandvi,
LINGA 2,171	Fri. 27th May 6 a.m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka, and O. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR O. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 26th May, sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on Monday, 23rd May calling at Karachi, Pasni Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Basreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, sailing on or about the 21st May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

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19th May, 1910.

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(CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
A. Trafford Hall	8000	May 24	...
C. City of Karachi	8490	...	June 3
C. City of Benares	11000	...	June 15
B. Merton Hall	6700	...	June 19
B. Newby Hall	7500	June 22	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	...	July 20
C. City of Calcutta	11000	...	July 30
C. City of Manchester	8900	...	August 11

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In conjunction with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	June 18th	July 11
*C. City of Manchester	8900	,, 29	,, 23
*B. City of Lucknow	5900	July 30	Aug. 26
*O. City of York	11000	Aug. 22	Sept. 13
‡C. City of Glasgow	9500	Sept. 17	Octr. 10
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	,, 22	,, 15
‡C. City of London	11000	Octr. 17	Nov. 6
*A. Trafford Hall	8000	,, 26	,, 19

* Calling at Naples. ‡ Calling at Marseilles.

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In connection with
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RESERVE FUND £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

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Bombay	Singapore	Saigon	
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Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)		
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai	
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin	
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow	
Penang	Manilla	Yokohama	
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe	
Ipoh (Perak),	Hongkong	New York	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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BANGKOK	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	RANGOON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LYONS	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MALACCA.	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MANILA	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW		YLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

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C. H. WILSON,
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CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
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Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dalny)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

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Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort Bombay

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. B. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

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GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

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KHERSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khersey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

B. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

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It should be generally known that although under favourable conditions a good watch may go regularly and well for several years without being cleaned, a period, nevertheless arrives at which a process of deterioration commences, chiefly associated with the wearing away of the pivots through friction on the jewels, and that period is exactly conterminous with the one at which the oil supplied at the time of the cleaning has evaporated or congealed. As only very minute quantities of the oil can be supplied, it cannot be relied upon to remain fluid and effective in this country beyond two years and that is why we select this particular period for the duration of our guarantee. A true regard to economy would determine all owners of *good* watches more particularly to send them for cleaning and fresh oiling *every other year*, as although we admit that they might continue to perform satisfactorily for a much longer time, the work will in the end cost more for restoring the parts subject to the improper wear and tear above alluded to.

A good watch with careful treatment and a periodical overhaul by a competent watchmaker will last practically for ever.

Those possessing really good watches should remember the old adage "A stitch in time saves nine."

Never entrust a watch to any one for repair, without first having assured yourself of his competence and skill, for more mischief is generally done by clumsy apprentices or imposters than by any amount of fair wear and tear.

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PRACTICAL WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,
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THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE.—A liqueur glass before or after meals.

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are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

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FIVE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

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APPLY TO THE SECRETARY OF YOUR GOLF CLUB.

6 Annas rebate allowed on all old balls returned, provided a like number of new ones are purchased.

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THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at its Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the SHIPPING MASTER, Bombay, will be Moved from the Kawasjee Patel Street to the 3rd FLOOR of the DWARKADAS BUILDING, Hornby Road, near Novelty Theatre, on and from the 23rd Instant.

J. E. P. CURRY,
Ag. Shipping Master.

Government Shipping Office,
Bombay, 19th May, 1910.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

THE 25TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company, will be held in the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on SATURDAY, 21st May, at 3-30 P. M. Standard time, for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the audited accounts made up to the 28th February last, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

Also to appoint a Director in place of S. Armstrong resigned.

4. To appoint Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, 14th to 27th May, 1910, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. J. EDMONDS,
General Manager.

Bombay, 7th May, 1910.

FOR PROMOTION of COMPANIES in LONDON or the introduction of Capital for sound Colonial undertakings, communicate with—

THE VENDING SYNDICATE LIMITED
25, OLD BROAD STREET, London, E. C., England.
Telegraphic Address Quindecim, London.
McNeills Code (1908 Edition)
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D. A. D'MONTE, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
E. F. Allbless Leper Home, Trombay.

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WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Coutou Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.

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PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
BRASS - - - -
AND - - - - -
IRON CASTINGS -
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED AT LOWEST RATES.

Orders from Mills, Factories, and Building Contractors, have careful attention with our prompt despatch of goods.

Designs and estimates furnished on application.

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

AN EXCELLENT PROGRAMME
FULL OF MANY
COMIC, DRAMATIC
AND PATHETIC ITEMS.

TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!!

GRAND PRIZE SHOW

When THREE HANDSOME PRIZES will be given away at the 7-8 session.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH

TO-NIGHT GRAND
SATURDAY SHOW
Special up-to-date Topical
THE ENGLISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.
CUP FINAL
played at the Crystal Palace in the presence of 70,000 spectators.
SEE—A DRAMA IN SAVILE
ALSO Galino's Duel and side splitting comics.
TIMES.—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 P.M.
PRICES—Rs. 2, 1, 8 as. and 4 as.

ESPLANADE BAND-STAND.

On TUESDAY, the 24th MAY, at 9-30,
GRAND OPEN AIR BENEFIT CONCERT,
In aid of Private EYRES, of the Cheshire Regiment.
ADMISSION—RUPEE ONE.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

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Secretary,
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BINNY & Co., Ld.,
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REDUCED RATES.

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RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net) ...5,890 for		£.	1,819,377
New Premiums (1908)	...	„	81,349
Annual Income	...	„	1,406,762
Assets	...	„	10,038,723

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination. Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
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CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

THE OLD BARBERS of the PARISIAN HAIR CUTTING SALOON are working at the GRAND HAIR CUTTING SALOON, Forbes Street.

PAY A VISIT where you find Crystallized Fruits, Chocolate, Cheese, Lime Juice Cordial.—HAJI JACKERIA EBRAHIM, 52, Esplanade Cross Road.

LOST.—On the 24th April, at the Bottom of Hughes Road, FOX TERRIER BITCH answering the name "Sarah," evenly marked over the head, otherwise perfectly white. Anyone returning the same to the Undersigned will be suitably Rewarded.—C. N. BROWNELL, care of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., Church Gate Street.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

AUTOMOBILISTS, anxious to possess a reliable, durable, and efficient car, are requested to write or call at THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

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DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lease will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.—This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or exhaustion, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, used up, and valueless. This wonderful medicament is suitable for all ages, constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently overcome by this recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and unremunerclased of human ailments.

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Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... „ 3,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
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A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,500,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

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Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
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Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p.a., rules on applications.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

O. M. BARNES,
Manager.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

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ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY
MACGOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
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Hold the largest stock of the newest Designs in CRETONNES out of England (over 120 patterns to choose from), also a similar number of patterns in

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CALL and INSPECT our Stock or send for illustrated Catalogue.

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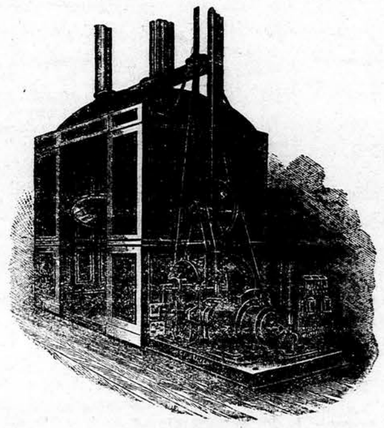

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ENGINEERS
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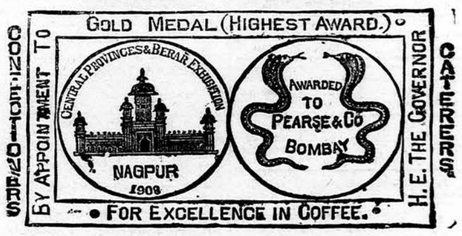
Gold Medal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BY APPOINTMENT TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR
FOR EXCELLENCE IN COFFEE.

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Pearse & Co.'s Coffees,

UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY.

SOLD ALL OVER INDIA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

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BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
APOLLO STREET.
BOMBAY.

The New BUDGET says SMOKE the BEST quality and LESS quantity.

The following High Class Brands are now Realising the above fact.

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MIGNOT & DE BLOCK'S.	Rs.	A.	POPULAR BRANDS.	Rs.	A.
El Aliento, Par Excellence, per 50	7	8	La Costa Brazileros per 50	6	0
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La Arena, Brevas Fimas „ 50	6	0	Perfectos Extra „ 50	4	8
La Silvira, Especials „ 50	5	12	Alicante, Ceylon's Favorite „ 50	3	8
La Crema, Matinees „ 50	4	4	Spotted Dogs, Merriman's „ 100	8	0
La Simpatica, Flor Fins „ 100	8	0	„ „ Neuberg & Co's „ 50	4	8
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Inquiries Solicited from Clubs and Messes. Discount on quantities.

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

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Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

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MAGNESIA

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Distillers to H.M. the King.

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BRANCHES:
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

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Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper, and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
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Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
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Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 4

With financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

ASSAM WHEAT.

The final report on the wheat crop for 1909-1910 in Eastern Bengal and Assam reads:—Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1907-08, the area under wheat in Eastern Bengal and Assam represents some 0·60 per cent. of the total area under wheat in India.]

Favourable weather conditions prevailed at the time of sowing and a considerable increase in area under wheat took place in Malda which is the only important wheat-growing district in the province. But this was more than counterbalanced by a heavy decrease in Jalpaigori, as already explained in the second forecast. The area also fell slightly in Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Rangpur. As a result the total area under the crop is now estimated to be 73,300 acres this year as against 76,600 acres last year.

During the period of growth, namely, from December to the end of February, there has been practically no rain in the wheat-growing tracts. Notwithstanding, owing to the plentiful rainfall continued well into October, the soil retained sufficient moisture throughout the dry season to ensure the harvesting of an average crop. Owing to some revision of estimates by the Collectors of Faridpur and Rangpur since the issue of the second forecast, the average of the district estimate now comes to 80 per cent. of the normal. This estimate is decidedly pessimistic. If a little more rain had fallen during the cold weather a bumper crop might have been expected. As it is, I am inclined to fix the outturn per acre at normal. On a basis of 7 cwt. per acre the total outturn therefore comes to 25,309 tons.

The average wholesale price of wheat at Bangpur and Dacca was Rs. 4-12-0 per maund this year at the end of April, being 12 per cent. less than at the same date of last year and 2 per cent. more than in 1908. On the other hand, the average wholesale price of rice in this province has fallen by about 19 and 29 per cent as compared with the prices prevailing at the end of April in 1909 and 1908, respectively.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 20.

The depression yesterday near Moulmein has moved to the neighbourhood of Toungoo and again caused general rain in the southern half of Burma, but it is apparently decreasing in intensity. Rainfall also occurred locally in Eastern Bengal and the extreme south of the Peninsula. Tavoy reports two inches; Moulmein and Rangoon, four; Thayetmyo and Mymensingh, one; Cochin, one and a half.

The Mail steamer report indicates that conditions in the Arabian Sea are nearly normal.

Forecast.—Local rain in Burma and a few falls in the north-east of India, and the south of the Peninsula.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TRINITY SUNDAY, 22ND MAY, 1910.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a.m.—Matins.
8-30a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Merbecke Hymns.—160—161—312—163.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Chants
Hymns.—160—164—379.
Collections for—Church Expenses.
Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.
On Wednesdays—Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

7-30 a. m.—Matins.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist and Hymns.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev Father Nicholson.
Alms for Choir and Organ.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher.—Rev. J. D. Coutts.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher.—Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B.Sc.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
5-15 p. m.—Bible Class.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher.—Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B.Sc.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher—Rev. J. D. Coutts.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

(Worshipping in the Y. M. C. A. Wodehouse Road.)
11 a.m.—Morning Service.—Preacher Rev. H. E. Barrell.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service: Preacher Rev. H. E. Barrell.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a.m.—Litany.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher.—Rev. P. Eykyn.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

(Lansdown Road, Apollo Bunder).
SUNDAY SERVICES.
9-45 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a. m.—Preaching Service. Preacher, Dr. C. R. Marrett.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher, Rev. John Lampard.

LORD Northampton presided at the 106th annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which was held on May 4 at Queen's Hall. It was reported that the year's issues had reached the unprecedented total of 6,620,024, which included 848,784 Bibles, 1,198,226 New Testaments, and 4,578,014 smaller portions of the Scriptures. More than 1,500,000 copies of the Scriptures were sent to China, and 99 per cent. of them were sold, while 356,000 books were circulated in Corea, and 305,000 in Japan. The total expenditure for the year was £242,890, which was £8,152, in excess of the receipts.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "India," May 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "India," Commander R. L. Haddock, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 6th May, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Brander, Mr and Mrs G L
Beattie, Mrs B
Campbell, Revd and Mrs
Claxton, Mr W D
Dempster, Mr J M
Edmunds, Capt W H
Edmunds, Capt C T
Grey, Mr J H
Hammer, Mrs and infnt
Hilliard, Lt J J
Holman, Mr W G
Kent, Mr and Mrs W
La Touche, Lt G H S
McNutty, Miss
Morgan, Miss M
Parkin, Mr J
Spurgeon, Miss
Straite, Mr W
Walker, Miss F
Wilkinson, Mr R J

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson, Capt and Mrs C F
Atkins, Mr
Butterworth, Mr W
Brigstocke, Mrs M and maid
Bradshaw, Mr J P
Bridgman, Hon H
Carson, Mr G
Duncan, Master E
Hargreaves, Mr W
Jung, Master S
Khwaja, Mr A M
Morison, Mr
Pennington, Mr R W R
Phillips, Mrs C L
Ross, Mr H de L
Stratton, Mr and Mrs F B
Smart, Mr R W
Watts, Mr R W

FROM BRINDISI.

Lloyd, Mr W J
Streatfield, Mr H C

FOR KARACHI.

Butler, Miss
Cox, Lt M N
DeLima, Mr L J
Forrest, Mrs E
O'Reilly-Blackwood, Lt S H
Pepper, Lt W B

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Egypt," May 21.

The P. and O. Co's. s.s. "Egypt," Captain F. R. Summers, R. N. R., sails to-day for Marseilles and London, with the following passengers:—

Ammen, Mr W
Angelo, Miss M E
Aspden, Mr John L
Baker, Mr F W
Barrett, Mr C O J
Barry, Mr P
Bartholomew, Mr A W
Beechey, Mr H
Bennett, Mr A E
Best, Mr J W
Bickford, Maj A L
Bion, Mr C
Black, Mrs G O and infant
Boardman, Mr J H
Bogue, Mr W B
Borrett, Mrs
Brabson, Mrs
Browne, Capt H E
Brown, Miss
Buckland, Mr G C B
Bull, Mr H
Bulsara, Mr Pherozsha F
Burt, Mr and Mrs E H
Campbell, Mrs E H
Chatterjee, Rev and Mrs K C
Cheetham, Mr E
Chirol, Mr V
Cockburn, Lt Col W
Conway, Mr A P
Corbett, Miss
Cough, Rev C M
Cox, Mr Talbot
Criper, Mr W R
Cunningham, Mr P A
Currie, Mr A J
Davey, Mr and Mrs G F
de Cartcrest, Mrs F St G
Deodhar, Dr K A
Dorville Smith, Mrs
Downing, Mr Mrs N F and infant
Dunsford, Mr
Elsworth, Mr T
Falkner, Mr J A
Fearon, Mr L A
Ferguson, Mr W E
Fleming, Major, Mrs 2 children and nurse
Ford, Mr A F
Fottrell, Miss
Fraser, Mr A
Fraser, Miss
Fry, Miss
Fyfe Mrs H
Gangaram, Mr
Gibbie, Mr F St J
Gibbons, Miss M
Gleve, Mr P P
Girdharsingh, Mr
Glasebrook, Mr W O
Glasebrook, Mr and Mrs N S
Gordon, Mrs F F
Gough, Rev C M
Grant, Private D
Greenway, Mrs and 2 children
Hall, Miss
Hall, Mr and Mrs G Wilson
Hampton, Mr A R Mrs and child
Hanna, Mr H B
Harding, Mr G
Harrison, Mr and Mrs F Hay Wenb, Mrs
Hamid Ali, Mr
Hanley, Mr and Mrs J F
Hill, Mrs Claude and infant
Hills, Miss Mary
Home, Capt D C
Hopwood, Mrs, child and infant
Hormasji, Mr K D
Horne, Mr R A
Hudson, Miss
Hume, Mr, Mrs, 2 infants and nurse
Irwin, Mr J W
Isaacs, Mr G G B
Jenkins, Mr R A A
Jonsky, Mr V M
Keates, Capt H C
Kennedy, Mr and Mrs and infant
Kidwai, Mr M H
Kidwai, Master M H
Kidwai, Mr E M
Lugg, Mr J
Lehuraux, Mr A
Lehuraux, Mr J
Lehuraux, Mr R
Lindsay, Miss M O
Lithgow, Major H
Lloyd, Mr
Lough, Capt A T
Lyon, Miss
Macnair, I C S, Mr J
Maad, Mrs
Maxwell, Mr R M
McCrea, Mr and Mrs H R child and 2 infant
McNair, Mr and Mrs G B
M.Pherson, Mrs
Morgan, Mr H R
Murray, Sir George
Naik, Mr R
Nansen, R N, Lt E R C
Newman, Mr W
Norman, Mr H H
Nutting, Mr H S
Orchard, Mr D S
Osman Jamall, Mr
Perkins, Mr B W
Philps, Mr and Mrs T J
Pipon, Miss E A
Pizzie, Mr Norman
Pooley, Mr A
Puri Brijnawas, Mr
Radmore, Mr and Mrs C
Ragabir, Singh Mr and Mrs Raghubirsingh, Mr D
Reed, Mr Jonn
Reid, Mr Ellis
Renny, Mr, Mrs H and infant
Reuther, Mr O M
Reynolds, Miss
Rice, Mr C R
Rich, Mr and Mrs E C
Richards Hon Mr Justice
Roberts, Miss
Roberts, Mr W
Robertson, Mr Fulton
Robinson, Mr J H
Roddick, Mr G
Scott, Capt A E
Scott, Mr C G
Sedgewick, Miss
Sewell, Mr and Mrs L H
Shivranji, Maroji Rev
Shuttleworth, Mr H L H
Singer, Mr F
Singh, Kunwar-Maharaj
Sinor, Mr K P
Smith, Mr
Smith, Mr and Mrs W P
Spence, Mrs D T
Srigoin, Mr H
Stafford, Mr James
Stainforth, Mr G F S
Stenhouse, Mr and Mrs W
Storrs, Mr G N
Sullivan, Mr W L
Swan, Mrs H T and infnt
Talbot, Mr R N
Tebbutt, Mr T F
Thomas, Mr A C
Thomson, Mr and Mrs A
Venis, Mrs A
Walsh, Mr and Mrs E H
Wardlaw, Mrs J E
Waterworth, Mr C
Watson, Mrs A G
Whitsle, Mr and Mrs G
Wilkins, Mr A D
Wilkins, Mrs
Williams, Mr A E
Williams, Mr P H
Wilson, Mrs child and 2 infants
Whight, Mr and Mrs F and child
Yamada, Mr A

SIR JOHN MILBANKE, V.C., and Lady Milbanke have returned to England from India, and will stay for a few months. Sir John Milbanke will very shortly take command of the 10th Hussars, which are now stationed in India for a term of years.

SIR Ernest Shackleton has how definitely set at rest all speculation regarding his immediate future. He has announced that, when he has concluded his lectures on the South Polar expedition which he is giving in Canada, he intends to make his headquarters in Montreal for the next four or five years at least. A syndicate has been formed for the investigation and exploitation of the mineral resources of Northern Canada, chiefly between Cobalt and James Bay, and Sir Earnest has arranged to take charge of the exploration. The syndicate is a very wealthy one, and it is stated that the Canadian Pacific Railway is heavily interested in it.

A TEST which was carried out the other day shows that it is possible for a doctor, by the use of the telephone, to diagnose heart troubles in a patient 100 miles away. Professor Milne, of Shide, Isle of Wight, is a message received by the "Daily Mail," says:—"At nine o'clock this evening in conjunction with four distinguished medical men of the Isle of Wight, I was listening over the ordinary telephone to the beat of a lady's heart in London. The instrument employed in London was a stethoscope with a telephone relay invented by Mr. Sydney Brown by which minute sound are magnified."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CLEAVER—April 27, at Northumbria, Stanmore, Mrs Cleaver, of a son.
DALRYMPLE—April 27, at 17 Eaton Square, London, W, the Viscountess Dalrymple, of a son.
HAY-DRUMMOND—April 30, at Cromlix, Dunblane, Mrs Arthur Hay-Drummond, of a son.
LOCKYER—May 1, at 117A Harley Street, W, the wife of Cuthbert Lockyer, M.D., F.R.C.S, of a son.
STOCKWELL—May 1, at Silverwells House, Bothwell, the wife of Capt Hugh Stockwell, Highland Light Inf., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

AUSTIN—WELCH—April 27, at St John's, Redhill, Charles Edward Warren Austin, son of the late George Austin, to Marion Letitia Hubbard, daughter of Joseph Welch, of Laglands, Reigate.
CANE—TIMS—April 27, at Great St Mary's Church, Cambridge, Arthur Skelding Cane, B A, (Camb), Royal Army Medical Corps, to Enid Frances Mary, daughter of Dr Marett Tims.
HASSARD—BELL—April 23, at St Phillip's Church, Sydenham, S E, Lieut-Col Henry Somerset Hassard, son of the late Major-Gen Hassard, C B, R E, to Julia Tatnell, widow of J P Bell, Esq.
LOVELL—O'HALLORAN—April 28, at St Mary Magdalene's, Mortlake, Edward Lovell Lovell, justice of the peace, Somerset, to Ellen Power, daughter of P O'Halloran.
OGILVY—MACLEOD—April 30, at St Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, Walter J Ogilvy to Christiana, daughter of the late Col H J Bannatyne Macleod, Royal Bengal Army.
ROBARTS—HAMILTON—April 26, at St Mary Magdalene's, Mortlake, C S H Robarts, 75th Carnatic Infy, to Catherine Eva Henrietta, daughter of Dr H T Hamilton, of Essex House, Barnes Surrey.
WORTHINGTON-WILMER—CORDER—April 26, at Emmanuel Church, Manamead, Capt L E C Worthington-Wilmer, S.C.I, son of Col Worthington-Wilmer, to Olive Armitage, daughter of Major Annerley Corder.

DEATHS.

BULLER—April 27, at Dilborne Hall, Staffordshire, Morton Edward Manningham Buller, second baronet of Dilborne, aged 84.
BNTHOVEN—April 30, at 97 Cadogan Gardens, Major Charles Henfrey Enthoven, late Royal Engr, aged 43.
HOLLAMS—May 3, at Deane Park, Tombridge, Sir John Hollams, aged 89.
MAUDE—April 29, at 19 Ashley Place, S W, Charles John Maude, assistant paymaster-general, son of the late Col Sir George Maude, K C B, aged 63.
WRIGHT—April 30, at 87 Ladbroke Square, W General Sir William Purvis Wright, K C B Roya Marine Light Inf.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

HOWARD—May 13, at Murree, the wife of Capt Bernard Howard, 47th Sikhs, of a daughter.

DEATH.

PEREIRA—May 12, at his residence at Nogapatam, John Pereira, late Travelling Auditor, S I Ry, suddenly, of heart failure, aged 48 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p. m.
Novelty Theatre: The Merrymakers and Novelty Cinematograph, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p. m.

Maxim: "Fortes fortuna juvat" ["Fortune favours the bold"].—LATIN PROVERB.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE management are announcing another grand change of programme for to-night and the next week, and considering the fact that it contains a number of highly interesting, comic and pathetic pictures, the new programme is sure to prove greatly attractive. At the 7-8 session, to-morrow (Sunday) three handsome prizes will be given away as usual. We strongly recommend the public not to miss seeing the new excellent programme.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT at the Novelty Theatre will be shown a topical film of the greatest interest to all sportsmen and to football enthusiasts in particular, namely, the English Association Football Cup final played at the Crystal Palace on May 23rd in the presence of 70,000 spectators. A drama in Savile is the star film of the week, while the Arlberg represents the scenic portion of the programme. Of comics there is a galaxy, the most amusing of which undoubtedly are Galino's Duel and the American Dance.

THE CHESHIRES' GOALKEEPER FUND.

THE following sums have been received in aid of this fund:—

	Rs.
Bombay Gymkhana	500
Officers, 116th Mahrattas	40
Members of the Band 1st Gloster Regt.	40
J. C. G. B.	30
A. L. D	30
Genl. J. C. Swann, G.B.	15
Lieut.-Col. J. G. Hojel, I.M.S.	15
Hon'ble Mr. N. S. Glazebrook	15
Mr. C. H. Byrne	15
J. C. B.	15
A. K. S	15
G. P. M.	15
W. M. Bell	15
R. Barlow	15
R. A. W.	10
R. N. Mant	10
W. N. Shilstone	10
W. D. G.	10
J. H. P.	10
A. V. M. K.	10
E. F. A.	10
H. M. C. T.	10
G. W. G.	10
R. B.	10
C. E.	5
B. D. Q. C. D.	5
W. J. B.	5
E. L. M.	5
B. D'S.	1
D. G. R.	1
L. G. S.	1
E. St. J. H.	1
Total Rs.	899

[This list will be closed on Monday next and we propose to hand over the amount subscribed to the O. C. Cheshire Regiment.—Ed. "B. G."]

THE honour of being the first women Licentiate appointed by the Royal College of Physicians has fallen to an Indian Lady. Miss Dossibai Rustomji Cowasji Patell, who has just passed the required examinations. Miss Patell was professionally trained at Grant Medical College, and obtained the qualification of Licentiete in Medicine and Surgery in Bombay. For the past four years she has studied at the London Royal Free Hospital.

THE East African papers record the fact that the Duke of Connaught, when big game shooting in the neighbourhood of Nairobi, shot a magnificent black maned lion, near Meru. The hunt lasted two days before His Royal Highness despatched the beast with an excellent shot. For some time past, so the papers add, the lion scourge has been getting worse and worse in Africa, and special killing parties are being despatched all over the place. An Englishman named Wormald shot six lions in an hour one day.

MISSIONARY WORK IN INDIA.

THE annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society was held on May 3 in the Queen's Hall, Sir John H. Kennaway, president in the chair. There was a large and distinguished attendance. In the course of the proceedings it was strongly represented that the Society is under-manned, and that if it is to continue to do its work efficiently its income must be augmented materially.

Sir W. Lee-Warner delivered an address upon missionary work in India. Why had not more been done in India? Public opinion fluctuated, and present sentiment towards missionary work in that country seemed to him to have retreated from the position it had reached ten or twenty years ago. There seemed too much of this sort of argument afloat in the waves of public opinion: "Why not leave missions alone—the filtration is going on—intercommuniestion is bringing East and West together—literature is slowly sapping the strongholds of Hindooism—why not leave it alone, especially in this period of unrest? This was a mistaken idea. They must ask themselves three questions: Did India need Christianity? What was the duty of the officials towards the people of India? and did Christianity, and English Christianity, need India for itself? As to the political situation, those who were anxious to see the people of India unite as far as possible in the spirit of one nation and undertake large portions of their own self-government new that the foundation of all this must be the recognition by one citizen of the rights of another. They must elevate these people into the position of citizens before they could safely entrust to them to any large extent the task of self-government. (Cheers.)

Bishop Ingham gave a brief account of his recent visit to India. Wherever he had gone in India he had emphasised the fact that the Easterns and those at home must "watch and pray together" being the some in devotion and self-sacrifice. They knew what they stood for and what they wanted and had showed the Americans for instance that it was wrong to suppose that the Church "was on its way back to Rome." Their idea was decentralisation—the old Catholic movement was still going on. They were doing their best to bring their dear old Church back to the Apostolical obedience. The time had come when they would have to tackle their work in new ways, and rely more on native effort. They had all too thin a fighting line. The quality of the work done was of the best but the quantity was much too small. Their work had fallen back in Bombay, Calcutta, and other places, and, as a matter of fact, fully £160,000 was required to enable them to take advantage of the opportunities which were passing away for ever.

The Chairman said that as a practical outcome of the meeting it was suggested that an equipment fund of £10,000 should be subscribed before the end of the month. Towards this fund he had received three promises of £250 provided the whole sum was found. (Cheers.)

The Rev. R. F. Pearce (of Bengal) referred to the trouble being caused by students in India. These things caused great anxiety, as it was conceived that it would be a terrible thing if this influential class in the future was to be involved in sedition and outrage. There could be no doubt that what the India youth required was religious education. It had been said that the sublime philosophy of the Hindoo religion should be taught, and a college had been opened for the purpose. Outrages, however, had been traced to the students, and a professor was actually found teaching at the same time Hindoo philosophy and the manufacture of bombs. The Hindoo religion, so far from restraining the evil, was inclined to encourage it. Not long ago the doctrine had been enunciated that the time had come for a sacrifice of heads to the goddess Kali, and that the most acceptable heads would be those Englishmen. It was only Christianity, he contended, which would stem the tide of discontent and outrage.

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER ON ISLAM.

THE Bishop of Manchester preached at the anniversary service of the Church Missionary Society, at St. Bride's Church, E. C., on May 2.

Speaking on the point of contact in the religions of Islam and Christianity and the way they could make the best use of it, he said, as fair as foreign missions were concerned, it was true that the more the Englishman was lost in the Christian, the better would the missionary be understood. With the rapid advance of Islam taking place southwards in Africa, the invasion of China and the Malay Archipelago, and even of Southern Russia by the followers of the Prophet, they did well to remind themselves of the successes of Islam Islam, asserted the Bishop, was not the final answer of religion to the soul of the Oriental. Mahomedanism afforded in itself no room for the indwelling of God in the human soul. It had no message for the true seeker after God. The increasing contact with Western nations was forcing the more thoughtful Mahomedans to adopt a new attitude towards Western ideals. It was the meeting of religious zeal with Western ideals at the very heart of Mahomedan life which constituted the unique character of the opportunity at this moment set before the Church of Christ. On the use made of it in the next decade depended to a large extent the future of the religious progress of the world.

After stating that Islam expressed at least part of the truth as against Buddhism and Agnosticism, the Bishop asked where, if anywhere was the point of contact between the two religions, and in what way could they best make use of it? Islam and Christianity had one great missionary project in common—the conversion of Africa for which racial affinity gave the Arab a great advantage over Christians. The importance of this enterprise it would be difficult to exaggerate. Comparatively few Europeans had as yet taken into account what must be the result of the introduction of Africa into the fellowship of nations. Slowly they were learning that Africa has had its days of past greatness and therefore might have its days of greatness again; slowly we were discovering the fine intellectual capacities of the negro races; slowly it was dawning upon us that there was in the Dark Continent a great nursery of the human race, the children of which were growing up to manhood, and that their manhood must mean a vast alteration in world values. The 200 millions of Africa were not Godless races. Practically their choice lay between Islam and Christianity, and at present the decision was vastly in favour of Islam. The early reconciliation between Jew and Greek was effected at Alexandria. In seeking a centre for a second and not less important mediation between Christianity and Islam their thoughts turned to the near neighbour of Cairo, the geographical meeting-point of the three great continents. As one who dreamed dreams he saw at Cairo in the near future a great Christian University furnished with professional chairs, museums, and laboratories, not founded by any one Church, nor even by one country.

AGRICULTURAL LAND IN INDIA.

MR. AMBER ALI, lecturing at the London School of Economics on May 2 on "Indian Institutions and Conditions, remarked that following on the settlement of the Moslems in Mesopotamia there was a cadastral survey and a fresh revenue assessment of the whole province. One rule which was then made might commend itself to administrators in modern times. It was that agriculturists should not be allowed to part with their holdings and that agricultural land should not be alienated. That rule was now in force in the Punjab, and it was one of the most beneficent in India.

The lecturer went on to describe the different races which settled in India and to explain the influence which they had on the development of the country. Thus Shee-Sha, he said, introduced from Persia the revenue system with which in a developed form the British Administration in India was still working. Subsequently this system was revised, and it was provided that no land should be taxed beyond its capacity and a scheme was inaugurated under which peasants instead of borrowing from moneylenders at exorbitant rates of interest, were able to obtain loans from the Government on moderate terms. This was one of the best systems that could be devised and it prevented many peasants from becoming impoverished.

In Mahomedan times there was an institution which he was urging the existing Government to reintroduce. In those days if revenue was due from a man and was not forthcoming curators were appointed to receive the rents and profits of his property, and out of the money thus received the revenue claim was satisfied, the property being then returned to the defaulter. Under the present system the property had to be sold for whatever it would fetch, the result being sometimes the property was sold at a great sacrifice and the defaulter lost possession of it altogether. Mahomedan India had a civilisation of its own, and the legacy that it had left was something of which the communities of India might be proud and with which they must still work.

COTTON TRADE CRISIS.

Serious Outlook.

A joint conference of representatives of the masters' and men's organisations in the Lancashire cotton-spinning industry was held on May 2 in Manchester with reference to the employers' demand for a five per cent. reduction in wages. The operatives asked that the proposal should be postponed for twelve months on their undertaking that during that time they would not apply for an advance. For the masters it was intimated that they could only adhere to their proposal, but that, in view of the losses sustained by the operatives of late through short time, they would be willing to postpone the five per cent. reduction till September. The conference separated without coming to any agreement.

A full meeting of the general committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners was held on May 3 in Manchester under the presidency of Mr. C. W. Macara. A report of the abortive conference with the operatives' representatives on the previous day having been presented, it was decided to issue ballot papers to the members immediately, and to request that the voting be completed by May 17. The ballot questions will be as follows:—

(1) Are you in favour of one month's notice (in accordance with the Brooklands agreement) being given for a five per cent. reduction in wages? ("Yes" or "No.")

(2) If necessary, are you willing to close your mills to enforce the reduction if firms owning not less than eighty per cent of the whole of the spindles in the Federation (both American and Egyptian) agree likewise? ("Yes" or "No".)

MASTERS' MANIFESTO.

With the copies of the ballot papers the committee issued a manifesto in which they mention the main incidents which have led up to the demand for a reduction and make a strong plea for the loyal and united support of their members. They say:—

"It has been assumed in some quarters that in making this demand for a reduction your committee was not in earnest. That is a great mistake. Your committee would not have taken up the question unless they had intended with your loyal cooperation to carry it through. Your committee is convinced (1) that if ever the state of trade warranted a reduction, it does so now; (2) that if the professions of the operatives' representatives in the past mean anything, then the employers are entitled to the reduction without having to fight for it; (3) that if the employers withhold their demand for a reduction there will be nothing to prevent the operatives, immediately trade becomes good, from claiming an advance."

Dealing with the contention that because the operatives have been working short time their wages should not be reduced the committee say:—"(1) There are thousands of operatives and millions of spindles to whom the short-time working has not applied; (2) if short-time working is to be considered the remedy for bad trade then it appears to your committee that its adoption should not be left almost entirely to the members of the Federation; (3) before applying for a reduction the federated employers, for the benefit of the whole trade, have adopted the policy of the short time, which is the operatives' alternative to reduction, and still trade is a deplorable condition." The committee add that the history of the cotton trade for the last thirty years shows that advances of wages have always been obtained without a stoppage, but that reductions have had to be fought for, and considering that advances and reductions are supposed to be sought for solely in consequence of the state of trade it does appear that when demands for reductions are made such demands are entitled to more reasonable consideration than has been shown in the past. They point out that in 1907 when the operatives asked for the second five per cent. advance the only ground on which that demand was made was that it was in accordance with the terms of the Brooklands agreement and that the state of trade warranted it.

Remarks made at the gathering in the Manchester Town Hall on the conclusion of the stoppage in 1907 are quoted to show that the employers then intimated clearly their opinion that if the operatives wished to share in increased prosperity they ought also to accept frankly the reverse position and submit to reductions when trade was bad, that this view was fully acquiesced in by the representatives of the workpeople. Mr. Crinion, for the cardroom operatives at that time, said that if trade became bad the employers had the right under the Brooklands agreement to call the operatives to consider the question of a reduction; Mr. Ashton, president of the Operative Spinners, said they would be ready to meet the employers, who would always find them reasonable; and Mr. Mareland, secretary to the Operative Spinners, said if the employers could present as good a case for a reduction as the operatives had for an advance he had no hesitation in saying that the operatives would be as ready to do as much for the employers as the employers had then done for them.

The committee recall the difficulty the employers had in 1908 in securing a five per cent reduction. They were then told that reduced wages were no remedy, and short time working was the policy to adopt. The policy of the operatives, they say, seems to be that in times of prosperity wages are to be advanced and that in times of depression the members of the federation should work short time to improve trade for the benefit of all but wages must not be touched. Surely if the Brooklands agreement is to be of any use to the trade it must be something more than an instrument for regulating advances to the operatives. If the operatives determine to resist the present demand for a reduction or the federation members are not sufficiently earnest in pressing it will simply mean that the present rate of wages is claimed by the operatives and tacitly admitted by the federation to be not simply the standard but the minimum."

After a reference to the co-operation of some of the outside firms on the occasion of other strikes, the committee conclude as follows:—"There are some whose sense of honour is so peculiar that they will take advantage of any opportunity of benefiting themselves at the expense of others and, while unwilling to join in the struggle will have no hesitation in claiming any benefits that may accrue. But to refrain from taking action on that account would, in the opinion of your committee, be unwise, and would be an admission that such firms were to be the real arbiter as to what the trade should or should not do."

OPERATIVES' REPLY.

The attention of Mr. William Mullin, secretary to the Cardroom Workers, was called to the employers' manifesto. In answer to it he said the employers had the benefit of the boom for a long period before the operatives asked them for a five per cent. advance. That should be taken into account now. The workpeople were unanimously of opinion that they had been called upon to suffer enough. They might as well, they said, "starve playing as starve working." A stoppage of the English mills would mean a big advantage to the German spinners, and this the operatives regretted. The employers knew that a reduction would not benefit trade in the slightest degree. It was shortage of cotton which interfered with trade. The operatives believed that trade would be much better after September, and they could not therefore entertain the employers' proposal to postpone the reduction till that date.

Mr. J. Crinion, the Cardroom Workers' president, said if the employers were playing for a stoppage they might get one which would last a solid twenty weeks, and might go on for another ten weeks after that.

LORD CURZON AND THE "WILD MEN."

Speaking on May 5, at Reading, Lord Curzon referred to his anticipation in 1892 that the liberal programme would the abolition of the House of Lords, the disestablishment of the Church, and the shortening of Parliaments. These were still features of the Liberal programme which the people would very probably soon be asked to pronounce upon. They were now face to face with an unconcealed and audacious attack on the constitution of the country. The "wild men" of the House of Commons were winning all along the line and they would extract their price to the uttermost farthing. After dwelling on the inconveniences that would result from another general election, Lord Curzon closed by suggesting a conference between the leaders of parties as a possible means of finding a solution for the present crisis.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

OSTRICH PLUMES.

Even with the growing prevalence of wings and all the curious bead trimmings which the French modiste seems to delight in at the present moment, the ostrich feather still reigns supreme. There is no gauging the limit of its popularity. For ceremonious wear these feathers are enormously long and thick, and consequently very expensive as well. They are placed round the huge hats like a wreath, the feathery strands entirely filling up the space between the crown and the edge of the brim. Fine sulphur shades worn in conjunction with a black hat or feathers tipped with blue and introduced on a black hat are the favourites in this connection. Perhaps one of the prettiest phases of fashion is the passion which exists for necklaces of enormous wooden beats, not a few of which are in dull black, like the old-fashioned bead chains worn by a widow. With a coloured afternoon gown they have a charming appearance, and bring a demure note into the scheme which is very attractive. Coloured stones are used as well as the plain wooden beads, jade and lapis lazuli being specially chosen as an accompaniment to the green and blue gowns. Where only black are employed, however, a coquettish touch is introduced by means of a tiny bow of coloured ribbon velvet to match the gown, which appears to tie the chain together at the top.

A QUAINT BONNET.

Quite a number of Parisians have adopted the quaint little bonnet of straw and silk which hides the whole of the head and frames the face in early Victorian style. When the bonnet is dark in colour, it is usually trimmed with silk sprigged with tiny flower heads and secured, not by strings, but by short pins of special character, which harmonise with the coiffure. It has the advantage of being the only form of headgear of present fashion which does not call for quantity of false hair on the nape of the neck. As a rule, the toques of to-day require special care adjusting, as they are high and outstanding at the back. This means that the large barette behind must be discontinued so as to give a flatness under the toque, which for a very unbecoming and ungraceful silhouette. There is in fact, no avoiding the chignon nowadays. Below the toque there must be plenty of rolls, curls, and puffs.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN UGANDA.

Work is expected to begin immediately. Reuter's agency learns, on an important section of railway to be constructed from Jinja where the Nile at the Ripon Falls flows out of Lake Victoria to Kakindu, a point beyond the rapids of that part of the Nile where the Victoria Nile becomes navigable. Although only about fifty miles long, the new line, the construction of which lately received the sanction of the Government, will, by turning the rapids of the Nile, open up a valuable and productive portion of Uganda and establish connection with steam navigation on Lake Chioga and the surrounding waterways. The new railway will be built under the direction of Sir Percy Girouard by the Uganda Railway Administration, and is expected to be complete at an early date.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—May 6.
ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major J L W Ffrench-Mullen, I A, B
Capt J W McCoy, I M S, B
Mr S M Jacob, B Cov
Mr H J McIntosh, B Cov
Mr M L Waring, B Cov
Mr F G Sly, B Cov
Mr C G Luftwich, B Cov
Mr J C Smith, B Cov
Mr J F Blackwood, B
Mr B Hamilton, B
Mr G C L Howell, B
Mr D Fisher, B
Mr J H Curtis, B
Mr T G Bailey, B
Mr J R Cornah, B
Mr E W J Bardatt, B
Mr B G Gwyther, B
Mr J D Boylan, B
Mr J L De Vine, B
Mr R G Drake-Brockman, B
Mr M B Khan, B
Mr D G Orehard, B
Mr G W W Oliphant, B
Mr W Tate, B
Mr F A Nichols, B
Mr W R Pearce, B
Mr V C Scott-O'Connor, B
Mr M Prothero, B
Mr R Watson, B
Rev Canon G E Oldham, B
Rev H T Wheeler, B
Mr E S Lloyd, M Cov
Mr E Scott, M Cov
Mr P R Allen, M
Mr A B Jackson, M
Mr C B Dawson, M
Mr H O'Connell, M
Mr C E Rhenius, M
Mrs E A Rhenius, M
Major E O'Brien, I A, Bo
Mr H B Clayton, Bo Cov
Mr A H Fell, Bo
Mr F McCormack, B
Major-Gen F J Aylmer, R E
Major-Gen C St L Barter, C V O, C B, Poona Bde
Col F H Hancock, 87 Punj
Col A L Lindesay, 24 Punj
Col F W N McCracken, D S O, A A G, Quetta Dn
Col H F M Wilson, A A G, Poona Dn
Lieut-Col F C Logan Home, 26 Cav
Lieut-Col C W Somerset, 48 Prs
Major G H Griffith, R E
Major H A K Jennings, R A
Major E H Sharman, I M S
Major H A Young, R A
Major B J H Humphrey, A R D
Major H J Thacker, S T C
Major J R Nuttall, I-8 G E
Major G H F Kelly,

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, April 28.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of March 28, 1903, Chief Gunner J M Hasling has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet. The undermentioned gunners have been promoted to the rank of chief gunner in his Majesty's fleet:—E W Croucher, C H Beever.

April 29.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of Dec 8, 1903, Vice-Admiral H S F Niblett, CVO, has been placed on the Retired List at his own request April 27. Consequent thereon the following promotions have been made from the same date:—Rear-Admiral Sir G A Callaghan, K C V O, C B, to be vice-admiral; C H H Moore to be rear-admiral; Capt W J Grogon to be rear-admiral on the Retired List.

April 30.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Admiral of the Fleet the Right Hon Sir E H Seymour, G C B, O M, G C V O, LL D, has been placed on the Retired List. In pursuance of his Majesty's pleasure the following promotion takes place:—Admiral Sir A D Fanshawe, G C V O, K C B, to be admiral of the fleet April 30 Consequent thereon the following promotions take place from the same date:—Vice-Admiral Sir E S Poe, K C B, K C V O, to be admiral Rear-Admiral Sir J E Clifford Goodrich, K C V O, to be vice admiral; Capt H L Tottenham, A D C, to be rear-admiral; Rear-admirals C G Dicken, F H Henderson, C M G, A J Pocklington, H Leah, G M Henderson, M V O, F G Kirby, H L Fleet F F Fegen, M V O, to be vice-admirals on the Retired List.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut. H. D. Vernon has been placed on the Retired List April 20.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, Lieut. W. H. Coates has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of commander in the Royal Naval Reserve April 20.

The undermentioned sub-lieutenants to be lieutenants:—J H Jackson, G Fitz-McCombie Oct 18. A R Moore April 29.

Midshipman E C Colchester to be sub-lieutenant April 29. Probationary Sub-Lieut E K Irving has been confirmed as sub-Lieutenant April 1 Assist Paymr R C Neate to be paymaster April 29.

May 1.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Major E G Evelegh to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet, under the provisions of Order in Council of March 19, 1883 May 1.

May 2.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of March 28, 1903, Lieut J R Broadhurst has been placed on the Retired List April 30. Chief Boatswain W V Smith has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet. Boatswain A Parnall has been promoted to the rank of chief boatswain in his Majesty's fleet. Staff Paymr A A Hall has been promoted to the rank of fleet paymaster in his Majesty's fleet April 30.

War Office, May 3.

The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Inf.

Major-Gen H H Parr, C B, C M G, to be colonel, vice Major-Gen E L England, C B, deceased April 5.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col H H Burney, C B, from an assistant adjutant-general to be a temporary brigadier-general to command a brigade, vice Col B R Mitford, C B, D S O, who has resigned that appointment April 20.

The undermentioned colonels, Indian Army, to be colonels, on the Staff, and are granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed:—H D U Keary, D S O, aide-de-camp to the King Jan 20 C J Melliss, V C, aide-de-camp to the King Jan 25 Col C T Dawkins, C M G, from Half-pay List, to be an assistant quartmaster-general in succession to Col T D Foster, M V O, transferred to the staff College April 27. Major T O Marden, the Welsh Regt, to be a deputy assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general, vice Brevet Col W C G Maneker, D S O, the Connaught Rangers, aide-de-camp to the King, whose tenure of that appointment has expired April 21.

Establishments.

Staff College—Major L J Bols D S O, the Devonshire Regt, to be a deputy lassistant quartermaster-general and is granted the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel while so employed April 12.

The undermentioned majors to be G S Os, second grade and are granted the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel while so employed:—W H Greenly, D S O, 12th Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers, from Staff officer for cavalry April 19 A R Hoskins, D S O the Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt April 23.

Inspection Staff—Major H P De la Bere, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be an inspector vice Capt C J Newton, the Loyal North Lancashire Regt, whose tenure of that appointment has expired April 23.

Cavalry.

1st King's Dragoon Guards—Capt G R H Cheape is seconded for service as an adjutant of yeomanry April 9.

6th Inniskilling Dragoons—Lieut E C B Merriman to be captain, vice G H Earle, retired Jan 22.

21st Empress of India's Lancers—Capt P H A Anderson is seconded for service on the Staff April 4.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Capt F L C Livingstone-Learmouth retires on retired pay May 4; Supernumerary Capt H P J Cowell is restored to the Establishment, vice V M Fergusson April 3; Lieut W J L Poston to be captain April 23; Lieut C B Rich is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial artillery April 11: Supernumerary Lieut A G Staveley is restored to the Establishment April 11; Capt V M Fergusson to be adjutant April 3.

Royal Garrison Art.—The undermentioned captains are seconded:—R O Morton, DSO, for service on the Staff April 1; W E Kemble, for service under the Canadian Government April 15; W H Moore, DSO, for service on the Staff April 20. The undermentioned supernumerary captains are restored to the Establishment:—C W Collingwood April 1, W V D Mathews April 15, W B Spender April 20. Lieut C H Gay is seconded for service on the Staff March 2. The undermentioned lieutenants are seconded for service under the Canadian Government:—J E Walker, R S Bunbury April 15. Lieut J S S Clarke to be an instructor in gunnery second class April 13.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains, under the provisions of Article 28, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909:—M N Macleod, J H Prickett, W D E Conran, F D Hammond, A D S Arbuthnot, O S M C Watson, V P Smith M G Taylor, A M Twiss, R F Maingay, R N Burn, H O Clogstoun, A M Cardew, R J F Traw, A J Ross, G C Williams, G B Pears, P O L Jordan May 2.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Supernumerary Capt A I Earl Percy is restored to the Establishment, in succession to Major E D Lord Loch, M V O., D S O., who holds Staff appointment April 12. Qrmr and Honorary Capt W G A Garton retires on retired pay May 4.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut G H Brown, adjutant, to be captain, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Jan 29. Lieut J C Brand to be adjutant April 30.

Scots Guards—Capt A E S Clarke, M V O., resigns his commission May 4.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots Lothian Regt.—Supernumerary Capt J H Mackenzie is restored to the Establishment on augmentation April 1 Capt J Mackenzie, V O is seconded for service as an adjutant of Indian Volunteers April 8.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt.—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—J B Haddon Feb 21, C F Burnard March 23, R B Wood April 1.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt.—Gentleman Cadet Cyril G Parker from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant May 4.

The Lincolnshire Regt.—Lieut M G H Barker to be adjutant May 4.

The Devonshire Regt.—Supernumerary Capt H R Gunning is restored to the Establishment, in succession to Major H S L Ravenshaw, who holds a Staff appointment March 27 Gentleman Cadet W A Fleming, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant May 4.

The Leicestershire Regt.—Lieut B C Braddell resigns his commission May 4.

The Royal Irish Regt.—Lieut H C Mac Donnell to be captain, on augmentation April 1.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Corporal C E Stuart, from the Royal Irish Rifles, to be second lieutenant May 4.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Second Lieut T B Beaton to be lieutenant April 12.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Major R M O Glynn retires on retired pay May 4. Capt W G Braithwaite, D SO, to be major May 4. Lieut H J Phillipl is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorias infantry April 5.

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut A H J Ellis, to be captain Sept 26. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut CJ Paterson is attended to Sept. 26.

The South Staffordshire Regt.—Second Lieut J C P Versturme-Bunbury to be lieutenant Jan 1

The Black Watch Royal Highlanders—Gentleman Cadet D B Mackintosh, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant May 4.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Inf.—Lieut G Fitzgerald retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 610, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 May 4. Lieut J Blagrove resigns his commission May 4.

The Essex Regt—Qrmr and Honorary Major G S Ames is placed on retired pay April 30. Sergt-Major S Freestone to be quartermaster with the honorary rank of lieutenant May 4.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt.—Gentleman Cadet E F Esgar, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant May 4.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt—Lieut B H F Fleming retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 May 4 Lieut A Ferguson to be adjutant, vice Lieut C Kitchin May 2.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut R D Temple retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 May 4.

The Gordon Highlanders—Lieut C A S Maitland, adjutant, to be captain, under the provisions of Article 26 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1909 March 1. Supernumerary Lieut A P F Lyon in restored to the Establishment March 1.

The Royal Irish Rifles Capt T J Reynolds is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry March 8.

The Connaught Rangers—Lieut T G Ruttledge to be captain Feb 8.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Supernumerary Capt F C Dundas is restored to the Establishment on augmentation April 1. Lieut the Hon R Bruce Master of Burleigh is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army March 25. Gentleman Cadet R M G Aytoun, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant May 4.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—G W Geddes, vice A P Berthon, retired March 9; A B West, on augmentation; H C H O'Brien, on augmentation April 1.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut J S Barra resigns his commission May 4. Qrmr and Honorary Major C Mathews is placed on retired pay May 3.

The Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own—The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of Feb 8:—Lieut the Hon R Brand retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Feb 9.

The West India Regt.—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—A. E N Power, on augmentation; C. W. Hill, on augmentation April 1. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—P C Sharp, Vice A E N Power; A C W Cronko, vice C W Hill April 1 Supernumerary Lieut H R H Ireland is restored to the Establishment on augmentation April 7.

The Army Service Corps.

Qrmr and Honorary Captain J Hennessy is placed on retired pay May 3. First Class Staff Sergt.-Major Camfield to be quartermaster with the honorary rank of lieutenant May 4.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Lieut Col C L Joslin retires on retired pay May 4. The undermentioned captains to be majors:—G J S Archer, M B E Selby, M B S O Hall, A E Weld J Gallie F G C Hefferman, A E Thorp, H Herrick, J Cowan, M B A E O'Flaherty H B G Walton E P Hewit April.

Army Pay Department.

Major F Woodall, Staff paymaster, from the Seconded List, is restored to the Establishment (March 21).

Memoranda.

Col A W Hill, C B, Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay; Col H St L Wood, D S O, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay (May 4). The undermentioned brevet colonels, Indian Army, to be colonels:—H D'U Keary, D S O, aide-de-camp to the King (Jan 20); A W S Wingate (Jan 22); C J Melliss, V C, aide-de-camp to the King (Jan 25). Major A P Blenkinsop, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel under the provisions of Articles 25 and 307, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (May 4); Major J H Bruche, Administrative and Instructional Staff, Military Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia, is granted the local rank of major in the Army while serving with imperial troops in the United Kingdom or in India, with seniority as from March 10, 1906 the date of his present rank as major in the Australian Commonwealth Forces Jan 25; Lieut. J H L Poe, the West India Regt, is granted the local rank of captain while employed with the West African Frontier Force May 2; Lieut W F Ingpen, Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay April 29; Qrmr and Honorary Capt J Hennessy, late Army Service Corps is granted the honorary rank of Major May 3 The undermentioned quartermasters and honorary lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of captain:—G Garrett, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. Royal Canadians April 28; W J Dingle, Royal Garrison Art; W J Cooper, Royal Field Art May 2.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Field Art.—The undermentioned to be second lieutenants on probation:—Lieut J Charles Douglas, from the 25th County of London Cyclist batt, the London Regt; Cadet Bombardier G Neville from the Cambridge University Contingent Officers' Training Corps May 4.

The Antrim Royal Garrison Art—Second Lieut N Underhill, to be lieutenant March 18.

Infantry Battalions.

3rd King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt—G P D'A G Funks to be second lieutenant on probation May 4.

7th Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt.—Second Lieut A H B Lee resigns his commission May 4.

3rd Devonshire Regt—H J C Hawkins to be second lieutenant on probation May 4.

3rd Bedfordshire Regt—J A F Parkinson to be second lieutenant May 4.

5th Worcestershire Regt—Lieut R D Temple, retired pay, late the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be lieutenant under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, with seniority as from Sept 24, 1901 May 4.

3rd Dorsetshire Regt—Capt R F W Leslie resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform, and is granted the honorary rank of major May 4.

3rd Black Watch Royal Highlanders—The undermentioned second lieutenants to lieutenants:—R P Nolan, C L C Bowes-Lyon April 2.

3rd Essex Regt.—H E S J H X Williams to be second lieutenant on probation May 4.

3rd King's Shropshire Light Inf.—J A S Mitchell to be second lieutenant on probation May 4.

6th Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt.—Capt C B Oldfield, resigns his commission; Lieut B H F Fleming, retired pay, late the Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt, to be lieutenant under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, with seniority as from Nov 3, 1906 May 4.

5th King's Royal Rifles Corps—Capt and Honorary Major T W M Fuge is seconded for service under the Board of Trade Sept 28.

4th Connaught Rangers—Second Lieut on probation C W Cooney is confirmed in his rank.

Admiralty 3rd May.

Captain Arthur Henry Christian has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King in place of Captain Henry Loftus Tottenham promoted to Flag rank Dated 30th April.

The seniority of Engineer Lieutenant Leslie Robin has been antedated to 1st November.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 1st April 1881—Fleet Surgeon Lawrence Bidwell has been placed on the Retired List at his own request Dated 2nd May.

The Reverend Lester Charles Blower, B A., has this day been appointed Chaplain in His Majesty's Fleet.

Admiralty, 4th May.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870, and His Majesty's Order in Council of 8th Dec. Commander Alexander Gillespie has been placed on the Retired List at his own request Dated 22nd April.

Admiralty, 5th May.

The following Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Francis Blomfield. Dated 15th December, 1908. Arthur Kenneth Gibson. Dated 13th March, 1909. Charles James Forlong. Dated 15th August.

War Office, Whitehall, 6th May.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major-General Edmund H H Allenbp, C B, to be Inspector of Cavalry. Dated 25th April.

Major A F Watt, Yorkshire Hussars Yeomanry, from an Aide-de-Camp, to be Private Secretary to the Inspector-General of the Forces, vice Captain A E S Clarke, M V O, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 1st April.

Captain Thomas S Lambert, The East Lancashire Regiment, to be a Staff Captain at the War Office. Dated 13th April.

Second Lieutenant Miles B Selby-Smith, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), to be Aide-de-Camp (extra) to Sir G Strickland, KCMG, Governor of Western Australia. Dated 29th April.

Establishments.

School of Gunnery Colonel Edmund G Nicolls from Chief Inspector in Gunnery, South Western Coast Defences, to be Commandant, vice Colonel temporary Brigadier General W L White, appointed Inspector of Royal Garrison Artillery Dated 30th April.

Cavalry.

Royal Horse Guards Major William D Mann-Thomson retires on retired pay Dated 7th May.

Lieutenant Robert C N Ashton resigns his Commission Dated 7th May.

1st King's Dragoon Guards The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains Dated 9th April. Reginald S Spurrier, vice G R H Cheape, seconded. Leslie St C Cheape, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion.

Second Lieutenant Leslie W Alexander to be Lieutenant, vice R S Sparzier Dated 9th April,

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards, Captain Gerald A Burgoyne retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Dated 7th May,

4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, Second Lieutenant Alexander Gallaher to be Lieutenants, vice A Carton do Wiart promoted Dated 26th February.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), Captain William E Watson, DSO, to be Major H C Biokford, resigned. Dated 23rd April.

5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, Second Lieutenant The Honourable Herbrand C Alexander to be Lieutenant vice G C Juler, seconded. Dated 1st March.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, Lieutenant Geoffrey W Herringham to be Captain, vice C I B Bridgewater, placed temporarily on the Halfpay List on account of ill-health. Dated 9th March.

7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Captain Allan B Pollok is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 12th April.

Lieutenant William Paget-Tomlinson to be Captain vice A B Pollock Dated 12th April,

Second Lieutenant Edward G K Cross to be Lieutenant, vice W Paget-Tomlinson. Dated 12th April.

14th (King's) Hussars, Captain John F. Champion M V O, resigns his Commission. Dated 7th May.

19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars, Second Lieutenant Geoffrey W Dobson to be Lieutenant, vice T H W, Curtis, resigned. Dated 23rd April.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Garrison Artillery Lieutenant Alan D Grimke-Drayton resigns his Commission. Dated 7th May.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brevet Colonel Andrew M Stuart, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 6th May.

Major Edward H Bland to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice Brevet Colonel AM Stuart. Dated 6th May.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant Edward S Ward resigns his Commission. Dated 7th May.

Scots Guards,

Captain Lord Esme C Gordon-Sennox, M V O, to be Major, vice F J Heywroth, D S O, promoted Dated 25th April.

Infantry

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Captain Arhur P Birchall is seconded for service under the Canadian Government Dated 15th April,

Lieutenant Charles E H Harding is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health Dated 16th April.

Second Lieutenant Henry H Cripps to be Lieutenant, vice I H J Williams, promoted Dated 29th January.

The Lincolnshire Regiment, Lieutenant Thomas Studdert resigns his Commission Dated 7th May.

The Devonshire Regiment, Captain Ernest D Young to be Adjutant, vice Captain W E Scafe Dated 7th May,

Second Lieutenant Arthur G N Belfield to be Lieutenant, vice J M Woolcombe, seconded Dated 23rd March.

The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry, Captain John B C Thomson to be Major, vice H J Everett, promoted. Dated 21st April.

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant George D anderson to be lieutenant, vice H Harrington, promoted. Dated 5th March.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, Gentleman Cadet Francis Robert Leslie Lowth, from The Royal Military College to be Second Lieutenant, in Lieatedant A H Spooner, promoted. Dated 7th May.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Supernumerary Lieutenant Leonard D'A Foxis restored to the establishment vice H J Phillips, seconded. Dated 15th April.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Lieutenant Edward A Marrow to be Captain, on augmentation Dated 1st April.

Second Lieutenant Aubone C Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice H Forbes, seconded. Dated 23rd December, 1909.

The Cameronians Scottish Rifles, second Lieutenant Rory M S Baynes to be Lieutenant, on augmentation, dated 1st April.

The East Lancashire Regiment, Captain Edward J Wolseley is seconded for service under the Colonial Office, dated 6th April.

Supernumerary Captain Eustace F Rutter is restored to the establishing, vice E J Wolseley. Dated 6th April,

The East Surrey Regiment, Captain Francis S Montague-Bates is seconded for service under the Canadian Government, dated 15th April.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant Alfred W Batson to be Lieutenant, vice E B Ward, promoted, dated 17th March.

The Royal Sussex Regiment, the undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, dated 1st April.

Foster N Thorne on augmentation.

Reginald J P D Aldridge, vice F N Thorne, seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

Anthony E Jemmett-Browne, vice R J P D Aldridge, seconded for service as Adjutant, Royal Guernsey Militia (Light Infantry).

Second Lieutenant George B Birdwood to be Lieutenant, vice B M Hynes, promoted. Dated 28th February.

The South Staffordshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Joseph L Dent to be Lieutenant on augmentation. Dated 1st April.

The Essex Regiment, Gentleman Cadet Arthur Edward Maitland, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant W G Charles, promoted. Dated 7th May.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Lieutenant Alick L Prince is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 12th April.

Second Lieutenant Douglas P J Collas to be Lieutenant, vice A F P Knapp, seconded. Dated 30th March.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regiment, Lieutenant Lightly H Birt to be Captain, vice C Pierce, resigned. Dated 23rd April.

Second Lieutenant Robert B L Harvey to be Lieutenant, vice A M Holdsworth, promoted. Dated 1st March.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regiment, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Edward F G Bourchier, vice D MacLeod, resigned. Dated 19th March, Kenneth E B Mackenzie-Kennedy, on augmentation. Dated 1st April.

The York Lancaster Regiment, Lieutenant William P Baldock is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Dated 14th April.

The Highland Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant Walter P Stewart to be Lieutenant, vice H E H Johnston-Stewart, promoted Dated 13th April.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders The undermentioned Second Lieutenant to be Lieutenants Dated 1st March.

Charles A Macalister, vice R B Trooter. promoted.

William J Maxwell, vice C V Macalister, seconded, whilst studying the Chinese language,

The Connaught Rangers, Second Lieutenant Raymond M H Henderson to be Lieutenant, vice T G Ruttledge, promoted dated 8th February.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), Lieutenant Charles S. Hamilton is seconded for service under the Colonial office. Dated 13th April.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Serjeant-Major Michael Joseph Kennedy to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Major C Mathews, retired. Dated 7th May.

The Rifle Brigade The Prince Consort's Own, Captain Sir Edward I B Grogan, Bart, to be Major, vice C D Shute, promoted. Dated 24th March.

Captain Frank H Nugent is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 15th April.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Norman J B Leslie is restored to the establishment, vice R G C Glyn, resigned. Dated 7th May,

Army Medical Service.

Major Bertal H. Scott, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be a Deputy Assistant Director General at the War Office, vice Major H J M Buist, D S O, M B, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 1st May.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Major Charles H Hopkins is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 30th April.

Army Pay Department.

The undermentioned 1st Class Staff Serjeant-Majors, from the Army Pay Corps, to be Assistant Paymasters with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 25th April:—Arthur Carlyon Bruce. William Hony. Richard John Humphries and William Jackson.

Memoranda.

Colonel Arthur B Dunsterville, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay. Dated 7th May.

The undermentioned Brevet Colonels to be Colonels:—Edmund G Nicolls. Dated 20th April, Andrew M Stuart, Half-pay List. Dated 6th May, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles J W Grant, V C, Commandant 92nd Punjabis, to be Brevet Colonel. Dated 10th February, Captain Tankred T Behrens, Royal Engineers, is granted the temporary rank of Major, while employed on the Bolivian Boundary Delimitation Commission dated 27th April.

Quartermaster and honorary Lieutenant John McCullough, The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, is granted the honorary rank of Captain dated 5th May,

General Reserve of Officers.

Major James M Reily is removed under the provisions of Article 635, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1909, attaining the limit of age dated 7th May.

CIVILITY AND EMPLOYMENT.

The Highland Scot, the good Irish peasant, the Cumberland dalesman, the Northumberland peasant and pitman are examples of proper independence of character. Much employment, however, is lost by incivility, conceit, and ignorance. Deterioration of national character spread through all classes, from which the largest of all classes is not exempt, is a potent cause of unemployment. On the improvement of defective character Socialism is as dumb as a news. The bad, unpracticable, and costly plan of education which gives a child a smattering of useless learning and plants the seeds of barren discontent is largely responsible for the decay of manners. The children produced by bad and worthless parents are themselves bad and worthless, despite the decency of language and civil behaviour taught by brave teachers in the Council schools. Children bred from their cradle to envy those better off than themselves naturally abhor honest work and absorb the principles of "Ca' canny"—the Lowland Scottish term for doing as little as return for a wage as big as possible. Increase in the number of unemployables is accompanied by a more than proportionate increase in the political weight of the unemployables. A lady working in the South of London tells me that in a school consisting of seven hundred and seventy-six children, with which she is intimately acquainted, not one child is in sound health, I also learn on good authority that of one thousand eight hundred labouring-men in a district on the South Bank of the Thames only two obtained work on the new Dreadnought; the others were not good enough. Whatever a workman's political opinions may be it is inconceivable that he will get steady and lucrative employment even in a future Socialistic State if he is intemperate, idle, and slack, or if he is always scheming against his employers.

LORD MORLEY AND THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

Some correspondence has passed between the Secretary of State for India and the East India Association with regard to a representation from a number of Indians now residentin this country who asked that the intention to include the East India Association in the scheme for housing the Indian societies together at a convenient centre should not adhered to, and declared that its inclusion would "assuredly have the effect of keeping away from the scheme most of the very class of persons whom it is its purpose to attract." In the course of the correspondence the council of the association pointed out that its objects expressly included the provision of "a centre for the friendly meeting of Indians and Englishmen interested in India," and emphatically repudiated the implied allegation of the memorialists that its publications had been conceived in either a polemical or a partisan spirit. It desired, however, not to press for inclusion should Lord Morley "have his reasons for considering that the proper working of the scheme might be prejudiced thereby." In finally communicating his decision not to include the association, Lord Morley emphasised "the paramount necessity of avoiding any step which might imperil the success of the new scheme." The object in view was purely social, and he apprehended that "the admission to the scheme of an association whose functions were not exclusively of that character might provoke comment and tend to restrict the range of membership."

The most potent cause of success in life is character. There is always room on the top. A man who makes better boots or bricks than anyone else is overdone with orders. A barrister who understands mankind, law, logic, and forensics succeeds even in the fierce competition of the Bar. In any profession, business, or handicraft employment is determined in the long run by character. The factors of character that procure employment are perseverance, honesty, industry, sobriety, obedience, punctuality, and courtesy. The possession of these qualities differentiate those who have from those who lack them. The absence of any one of them will throw a man out of employment when iti is a question of retaining him or another who has it. There is a feeling abroad and in Greater Britain that the skill, sobriety, honesty industry, perseverance, punctuality, obedience and civility of British manual labourers are not what they were. Disobedience, insolence, slackness, and irritable impatience of discipline are characteristics of the younger generation by no means confined to the working-classes. Impudence is mistaken for independence of character. True independence of character is the absence of servility to richesor rank.

GOUT.

6 YEARS CURED.

Mr. James Vick, of Avon Cottage, Batheaston near Bath, England, is well known and highly respected. He writes: "Dear Sirs,—You will remember that about three years ago I called to thank you personally for the good Doan's Backache Kidney Pills had done me. It is now nearly six years since I commenced taking Doan's Pills, and I have never had an attack of the kidney complaint from that time, although I still take a pill now and then as a safeguard, which keeps me all right.

"But for many years I suffered terribly from severe attacks of gout two or three times during each year. Since taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I have been entirely free from the gout, and have not suffered as I used to from the severe pains in my back. I surprise all my friends by the good health I enjoy; and I feel better now than I did forty years ago: that is saying good deal, for I am 73 years of age. My friends say I am a wonderful man to do what I do.

"I only hope my testimony will be of help to others. Yours very truly, (Signed) James Vick."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 32, Bombay.

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Lemco and Milk has made many backward delicate children strong. The rich Beef goodness of Lemco in Milk is wonderfully nourishing, the weakest digest it easily when unable to take milk alone. Use ½ to ½ teaspoonful to ½ a pint of warm milk. No preservatives, no flavouring in Lemco, only pure highly concentrated beef.

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in mental and physical exhaustion and disorders of the nervous system. It restores strength and appetite after illness and fortifies the system against Malaria and other tropical fevers.

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A PERSIAN WEDDING.

(By Lady Barclay in the "Pall Mall Gazette.")

I entered a tortuous, covered, dark way leading from a dirty street from the most crowded part of the bazaar in Teheran, into what reminded me of the patio of an old Moorish house in Spain. The passage cut into the wall was like a tortuous way to a torture chamber of the Inquisition. Here and there a Persian soldier stood near an oil-stove in the dark, his tattered uniform looking like a burlesque of war. Unexpectedly the dark ended, and a small doorway let me into the inner courtyard of the women's quarters. Two square stone basins of clean water formed the centre of the patio, and stone paths ran round them. Stunted trees here and there pushing their squeezed trunks through the paving-stones of the courtyard gave the impression of a shabby garden. The house stood at the far end, facing me as I entered, and the first impression which I received was of a moving mass of rather solid butterflies, or a cluster of badly-painted sweet-peas—for so looked the women. You could not say they were not attractive, for they were; but it was like a scene in a play, all done a little wrong to our eyes. I have grown accustomed to these standards, and I can now also see them as they undoubtedly see themselves.

This sweet-pea effect arises from the headdress they wear, a piece of book-muslin, stiffened to a curve, round the low open brow, flowing free of the sides and behind. Their brilliantly coloured dresses become softened under the white; the hair is cut short and much curled on the forehead with the state of matrimony, while the girls wear it uncut; both have a hundred little braids down their back. Let me here make the surprising statement that the Persian married women have always worn bangs; the innovation of the bang in the West came from the East—so does one live and learn! They clustered on the floor and on chairs, on a high terrace supported by stucco columns, and the house opened on to this. About fourteen feet below the terrace, on the courtyard path, was a huge bonfire; here the same effect of clumsy flowers was repeated where the servants sat.

Between us and the house a raised wooden platform, covered with rugs held a company of dancing girls and musicians—while on the roofs of the high mud-walls on either side a crowd of women, again like clusters of flowers, gazed down from their house tops next-door on to the festivities below. It was a beautiful sight as a whole, vivid of colour

THE BRIDE'S GRANDMOTHER.

I crossed the court, escorted with great ceremony by the oldest nurse, carrying the son a little boy of six. Half-way I was met by the bride's mother, who, with grave courtesy, led me up among the sweet-pea bunches and into the house. Here perhaps thirty little tables held the sweets sent for the wedding, the gift of the bridegroom; they stood in double rows all round the room, and in a little room apart, which windows from the big room looked into, sat the bride's old grandmother. She had a low table, covered with a seed-pearl embroidered cloth, set in front of her, and she sat enthroned like a gorgeous old owl, leaning against gold-encrusted cushions, and wrapped in priceless cashmere shawls. Her hands crossed, her eyes smiling, she inclined her whole body towards me with a smile, but she did not rise. We only looked at her. "She is the oldest woman here, and the most honourable," was whispered to me, "so she sits apart."

When the room was quite filled, and the four walls lined with the nun-like figures, the oldest woman was brought in. She was dressed in the dress of the past, a sort of cashmere smoking-jacket with a shawl folded round her waist, and crossed in front. An enormous emerald, hung by a string of crookedly-pierced pearls, held her coil in place under the chin; her bright eyes shone and twinkled her cheeks were rosy with paint her thick hair was dyed black as night and curled on the forehead. "She is a very, very old woman," was whispered in my ear, and to myself I said: "And a very worldly old woman still; one who has eaten the good things of life, and thoroughly enjoyed them." She was one of the eighty legitimate wives of Nazzreddin Shah (I am not indiscreet; among eighty I may surely describe one and be forgiven). When she was seated she took an orange, and having peeled it, stuck a little three-pronged fork into it, and handed it to me. This was the sign for all to eat; they exchanged sweets from table to table talking little.

One woman who arrived late was brilliant in a cherry damask gown, and flashing her eyes down the room to one old woman who had remained sitting when the others rose at her entrance, called across: "Why do you not salute me? Why do you not speak to me?" Quite a flutter greeted her remark. She continued: "Why do you not speak?" The woman addressed answered hurriedly: "I am speaking; hear me." The first woman sank back pacified, and the excited rustle of craning head stopped.

THE QUAINT TASTES OF THE EAST.

A tiny little girl of ten, quite lovely, came and talked to me. I opened my bag and took out a sachet of violet scent which I had and handed it to her, saying: "Take it; it is yours." She held it to her nose, then pushed it away, answering: "No. I don't want it; it has a nasty smell." At the same time, while her great eyes watched me, she took up a mandrain orange and ate it, dipping it, piece by piece, deep into the salt. Verily, we taste with different tongues and smell with different noses, as well as see with different eyes from the East.

Another hour we sat, eating, then we were moved to the terrace, given a high place, and told to watch the dancers. They faced us below, beyond the bonfire, and were unique—girls from twelve to twenty, no more, their hair cut like the pages in a pantomime, bushy and curled, and dyed with henna; they kept tossing it about like a pony's mane. Dressed in men's trousers, with a pleated cloth skirt above the knee, a girdle of silver with a jerkin-like coat, they were strange figures. They clashed tiny cymbals while they danced; every now and then two would rush off and return dressed in European men's uniforms, meaningless and ill-fitting, and dance an inane dance. Now and then a couple would come back dressed in shapeless, low-necked pink satin gowns, corsetless, with sagging skirts, and then a couple, in the old costumes of Persia, would come, dignified and graceful, and the spirit of the music would seem satisfied by the change. Some old woman would croon the love song which the dance expressed, and harmony was the result.

Suddenly there was a commotion, a moment of expectancy, as a still more important and more ancient lady arrived than "the oldest woman." She was dressed in biege cloth, with no colour about her; her white coif surrounded the face of some old abbess. Such a calm, intelligent old face I have never seen. She might have sat for the portrait of St. Elizabeth. She beamed on all as she was escorted, and passed up. She was seated on the terrace and a special table brought to her. A gold chair was set opposite to her, and the whisper went round: "Now she is here, the bride may come." I asked who the ancient lady was, and was answered: "A very great lady—the bride's father's mother."

A TALK WITH THE BRIDE.

A stillness fell on all, and from a doorway down the courtyard the bride came slowly. The dancing girls walked backwards in front of her, and the family and friends scattered sweets to the crowd. Such a quiet, well-behaved crowd; they did not fight or scramble, but bent quietly and took what sweets they could reach, while the throwers saw that all were satisfied. The little bride came towards me; she was a pretty, simple, sweet-faced little girl of sixteen when I had seen her last. As she came, I could not control the shock which went through me at the change they had made in her. Her head was held high, and draped with golden Christmastree hair, her eyes were cast down, her face coloured scarlet and white while a pair of beetle eyebrows met in a point over her nose an inch broad, and on her upper lip was shaded a black moustache. Is this not crude—the sign of a man? I shuddered at the thought that passed undefined, but understood, through my mind.

They seated her, speechless, in the great gold chair; then she raised her eyes to the ancient lady's face, and they looked into each other's eyes for quite three or four minutes. It was a wonderful look. Then the girl dropped hers, and the old woman's expression softened as she leaned towards her and continued gazing. For half an hour we sat in silence like this; then the old woman removed her eyes, and turned to the crowd of women watching her as she pointed at the bride, saying: "She is all good; what fault can you find? I am responsible for her." Then the crowd of flowers came a little forward and poured compliments into the bride's ear. She listened speechless, with her eyes cast down. The old lady continued: "Tell the foreigners she is all good; they may give her their best gift, praise," and I leaned towards the little girl, and said: "I hope you will have happiness and sons to bless you."

There stood an enormous mirror at one end of the room, and there the bride towards evening would stand, and the bridegroom who sent it would look over her shoulder on arriving, and so they would see each other for the first time.

We left after the fifth cup of tea; on ordinary occasions the second is the signal for departure. The mother's eyes filled with tears as she said: "Good-bye, you will come again, but you will not find her here." She pointed to the bride, whose head was dropping, partly from weariness and partly because of the three or four necklaces that were hung under her chin from ear to ear, forming a helmet. So we pressed her hand and left.

BELGIUM AND THE CONGO.

Speech by King Albert of Belgium.

Spee king at the opening of the Colonial Exhibition at Brussels, the Minister for the Colonies, after doing homage to the memory of King Leopold, declared that King Albert was animated by a desire to complete the splendid work of the founder of the Congo colony by putting forth every effort in order to raise the black race to a state of well-being. Belgium was resolved to follow up this enterprising work by the transformation of vast regions, the development of commerce, methodical administration scientific researches, and the influence of European civilisation. The King afterwards made a speech in which he paid a tribute to the late King Leopold, recalled the opening up of the Congo, and dwelt on the immense task before Belgians. His Majesty eulogised the officials and officers, who, he said, would introduce wise reforms, extending to the Congo a regime worthy of Belgium. His Majesty continued:—"Our aim is the happiness of the native population, and we desire to enjoy the esteem of our neighbours in advancing continuously along the path of progress." His Majesty condemned the extreme exploitation of the country, and declared himself in favour of colonisation by customs sanctioned by Christian morals. Belgium was to occupy an imposing place in the economic evolution of inter-tropical colonies, and he wondered whether the necessary effort had been made to develop the railways. He urged the construction of a transport line running right through the colony, and uniting the capital with the heart of Kantaga, which might be brought about by the extension of the railways of the Great Lakes. His Majesty quoted the example of the United States for trans-continental railways, of Russia for Asiatic railways, and of England and France for colonial railways. Belgium must continue to use all her energies, confident above all in her own powers. He believed that the institution of establishments for the granting of credits must conduce to the expansion of capital in the Congo.

A parliamentary memorial on the Congo problem, signed by 151 members of the British Parliament, has been communicated to the Prime Minister. The signatories, who include Sir Charles Dilke, Lord Charles Beresford, Sir George White, Sir Gilbert Parker, Lord Ronaldshay, Mr. G. N. Barnes, Mr. Thomas Burt, Sir Thomas Whittaker, Sir Edward Sassoon, Sir Albert Spicer, the Rev. Silvester Horne, Major Dalrymple White, and Mr. Athelney-Jones, believe "there may be some danger that a desire to welcome the reign of a new King of the Belgians and to make preparation for his visit may obscure in the public mind the reasons why it has been, and still is, impossible to recognise the transfer to Belgium of the Congo State, and to accept the existing condition of affairs." Therefore they think it right "to recall the circumstances which convince the undersigned that paper promises cannot be accepted, but that clear evidence of complete and effective change of system must be insisted upon."

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The "insurgents" in the Senate have forced the acceptance of two of their amendments to the Railway Bill. This means that the Republican organisation, on which Mr. Taft, relied, has, as regards the Bill, at any rate, lost control of the Chamber. The Washington correspondnnt of the 'Times" says that the oulook is undeniably black. Whatever happens the Railway Bill will be badly weakened, as the "insurgent" amendments strike out the provisions governing the rate agreements and, in certain circumstances, mergers.

The New York State Senate has passed a Bill which declares it to be a felony to make a book, with or without writing, on any race track in the State.

The United States Steel Corporation has announced the establishment of a pension fund of £1,600,000, for its employes. This fund will be consolidated with the fund of £800,000, which was created some years ago by Mr. Carnegie.

President Taft, addressing the members of the American Society of International Law on April 28, referred to the violations of the rights of foreigners on American soil, and said:—"Congress should put into the hands of the Executive means by which we can perform our national obligations. We should not be obliged to refer those who complain of any breach of those obligations to State Governors and County Prosecutors. I cannot believe that the Federal Constitution was drawn by men who proposed to give the Federal authorities the power to make promises and to withhold from them the means of fulfilling them."

Mr. Taft, speaking at Pittsburg on the foreign relations of the United States, dealt largely with the Far East. He said that American intervention in the case of the Hankau loans was prompted by the desire to uphold the treaty and protect the interests of American capitalists, and that intervention had been successful. The President has not relinquished the hope of the ultimate success of Mr. Knox's scheme for the neutralisation of the Manchurian railways, and believes that the realisation of the conception would have been productive of permanent peace. Mr. Taft upheld the principle of the open door, saying that the United States could not quietly acquiesce in the defeat of that policy.

President Taft has sent a special message to Congress, urging that the defences of the Panama Canal shall be completed by Jan 1, 1915, when it is proposed to open the canal for navigation.

GOLF.

ROYAL AND ANCIENT CLUB.

Lord Kinross, captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, presided at the business meeting of the club on May 3. Mr. S. Mure Furgusson was nominated as the captain for the ensuing year.

Capt. Burn brought forward an important proposal in reference to the form and make of golf clubs which should be permissible. The proposal, which was adopted, debars the Schenectady putter. Capt. Burn said in reference to this that although the intimation in the rules of golf stated that the committee could not sanction any substantial departure from the traditional and accepted form of make of golf clubs, which, in its opinion, consist of a plain shaft and a head which not contain ady mechnical contrivance, such as springs, the Rules Committee was constantly asked if some particular form of mallet was permissible.

The Committee was of the opinion that all implements of the mallet type, that was to say, all implements in which the head was not on one side of the shaft, were inadmissible. Also that any iron club in which the socket was so bent and twisted that the line of the shaft, is produced, would pass the face of the club would be inadmissible. Under the wide powers granted to it the Rules Committee could no doubt have settled the matter in the ordinary way as a decision, but the information that these clubs are inistmissible would become more widely known to the golfing world if an addition were made to the rule referred to.

COLONEL GADKE AND INVASIONS.

(From the "Pall Mall Gazette.")

When very rich men arrange to insure their lives, or their properties, for great sums of money, they wisely divide the amount between two or more assurance companies. When a sportsman climbs over a fence, or negotiates any difficult obstacle, he is careful to withdraw the cartridges from his gun; not because he distrusts the efficacy of the safety-catch, but because he desires to remove all shadow of doubt as to absolute immunity from danger of accident to himself or to those who are with him. He realises that he might conceivably fail to push the safety-catch home, or that while climbing he might inadvertently set it free. In a word, it is always desirable "to have two strings to your bow," and far better to have two or more courses at disposal than to be confined to the use of a single means of attaining any particular end. War is a misfortune to which all nations, however peaceably inclined, are at all times liable, and the early conclusion of advantageous terms of peace is the obvious object in view in such cases. The greater the pressure that can be exercised upon the adversary the sooner is he likely to confess himself beaten.

FLEETS AND ARMIES.

A Sea Power without an army is powerless to coerce a Land Power, except by interference with the sea-borne commerce of its opponent, and a Land Power without a navy can effect nothing whatever against a Sea Power, unless the latter has territories or interests lying within reach of the hostile army. Ironclads cannot climb hills nor can armies march upon the sea, and such dissimilar forces consequently cannot measure their strengths against each other. For these reasons Germany, having already a great army has most prudently decided to possess also a very powerful navy; and has already progressed considerably towards the desired consummation while the United Kingdom, already provided with a still more powerful navy has long been talking of the necessity to support that navy be means of a sufficient army but has thus far failed to suit action to words. Never in all the history of the world has the issue of a war been decided on the sea alone, although naval superiority has time after time been the right arm of the victor. Trafalgar was to Napoleon no more than a very regrettable incident—at the time. The Grand Army was ordered, on September 1, 1805, to march against the Austrians. Invasion of England was no longer the Emperor's immediate object. On October 20, the day before Trafalgar, Mack surrendered at Ulm, and the strategical horizon was reddened with a dawn that heralded the rising on Dicembar 2 of the glorious sun of Autsterlitz. Not at Trafalgar did the Imperial eagle receive its death-blow; starved and crippled on the Russian snows, and sorely wounded at Leipzig, it fought on until it fell at Paris, but shortly recovering itself for a further effort, was finally stricken at Waterloo. Yet Trafalgar was nevertheless a mighty factor of the European problem of the day, for had it been a French victory and equally decisive, the British Army would have been prevented from creating the "Spanish Ulcer," the fall of London might soon have followed that of Berlin, and history have required to be written differently. Sea-power indeed wrought its share—its full share—in the tremendous conflict that ended in restoring the "balance of power" in Europe a century ago, but much remained then, and must similarly remain to be done in future, which only armies can successfully accomplish. Rome, finding herself impotent, in spite of her great army, against the sea-power of Carthage, constructed fleets which victoriously prevailed; yet it was at Zama, not off the coast of the Ægates, that the issue was finally decided in favour of Rome.

OVERSEA INVASIONS.

Colonel Gadke, who has recently discussed in the "Tageblatt" the whole subject of invasions, including "raids," is of opinion that sporadic landings on an enemy's coast can have very little result, and that substantial success can be won only when a well-provided army, strong enough and good enough to overwhelm all opposition, is supported by a navy which is supreme at sea. In a general sense, these assertions are, of course, perfectly correct; yet we know from history how great things have been accomplished by mere handfuls of adventures—for example, the conquests of Mexico and Peru; whereas Hannibal failed in Italy, and Napoleon in Russia, in spite of brilliant initial successes and forces apparently sufficient for the war. Is the inhabitants of an invaded country are reasonably well supplied with arms, munitions of war, and provisions, are properly organized, and determinedly offer a protracted resistance, eventual victory may not improbably reward their constancy. The Grand Army of Napoleon was wasted by sword and sickness, cold and privation, until but a mere remnant recrossed the frontier; and Hannibal, after having been virtually master of all Italy, had already been reduced to defending an entrenched position in the extremity of Brutium, before Scipio's counter-invasion resulted in his recall to Carthage. But prevention is better than cure, and therefore a strong navy must be the principal defence of an island State; while a sufficient army, as a second line of defence, as well as for offensite-defensive purposes, is an indispensable complement to the navy.

CERTAIN EUROPEAN CONTINGENCIES.

Colonel Gadke dismisses as useless all ideas of descents by German expeditions on a small scale upon the western coasts of France, which would merely involve corresponding reductions of the main armies invading by land. As regards supposititious British attacks on Germany, it is pointed out that these could be formidable only if made through Belgium, Holland, or Denmark, in conjunction with the local forces, and that, although the active army of Germany might be engaged on both of the principal frontiers of the empire at the same time, the home defence troops of the second and third lines would prove amply sufficient to offer a successful resistance. We have no ambition to invade Germany, but, if we had, and assuming Colonel Gadke's views to be correct, it would be well for us to stifle any such ambition. Neither Denmark, Holland, nor Belgium would be so foolish as to take part with us, unless her neutrality had first been violated by Germany; indeed even in such conditions, it is doubtful whether we should be welcomed, since in the event of our defeat the last state of our ally would probably be worse than the first.

GERMAN INVASION OF ENGLAND.

Colonel Gadke very naturally admits that so long as the British Navy is preponderant on the North Sea it is idle to talk about a German inrasion by any force of respectable size, and he fails to discern any advantage in sending to inevitable destruction a mere detachment, which might be far more usefully employed elsewhere. Naval raids for the purpose of holding up our coast towns to ransom Colonel Gadke regards as quite worth attempting, but he sees no advantage likely to be gained by the co-operation of the Pomeranian grenadier, whose bones would merely be left in the Fens or elsewhere without any appreciable gain attending the sacrifice. On the other hand, given that the British Fleet has been banished from the North Sea—even for a comparatively short time—then indeed would be Germany's opportunity, and she would seize it effectively, sending, not the 70,000 prescribed as the minimum by opinion in the House of Commons, nor the 120,000 to 150,000 suggested by Lord Roberts, but at least 300,000 amply provided with everything necessary for the speedy and complete subjugation of the country.

IS THIS FEASIBLE?

Unless the naval nut can first be cracked in their favour, it is obvious that the Germans would have considerable difficulty in accomplishing the safe arrival even of the famous dinghy's crew. But, assuming command of the North Sea to be secured for a period of even seventy-two hours—what then? The men would be ready the transports would be ready, the facilities for embarkation are ready the lighters for disembarkation are ready. Yarmouth is only 194 nautical miles from Borkum. Assume the average distance traversed to be 210 miles, and the average speed fourteen knots, the average duration of the passage would be fifteen hours. The most convenient landing-places are perfectly well known. Starting, at say, 2 p.m., the transports would arrive about 5 a.m. By 10 a.m. the infantry and cyclists would be a shore; by 12 noon the artillery—except where one opposition might prove successful. A sound footing once gained reinforcements would speedily follow. There would be time for the first echelon of transports to return for a second cargo if necessary. "En apres!" Mr. Asquith, no doubt, would have us "Wait and see." But if we had a National Army, strong enough and sufficiently well trained, only the general Staff would have any further reason to think of such matter and there would certainly be little excuse for any to talk or write about them in this country or in Germany. In such conditions the sleeping dog might be allowed to lie until after the British Navy had actually been destroyed—and then invasion would be purely superfluous, whether our army were capable of resisting it or not. A nation cannot for long rerist the pressure of famine.

THIS YEAR'S ACADEMY PICTURES.

The Royal Academy Exhibition of 1910 will not stand out from its fellows for excellence as have done some of recent years. There are few pictures which command instant attention, or strike any fresh note, and the main positions are occupied by canvases the like of which have been seen again and again. Among the pictures of mark, these by veterans or by women are perhaps those of greatest interest. Among the former the most important is the portrait of the King by the President, now in his seventy-seventh year. As such it commands respect, especially as it is seen at its worst, surrounded by huge draperies, which dwarf the figure. Not less surprising as an achievement of mature age is Mr. H. W. B. Davis's "The Head of the Pool," a better picture than which the artist, who is of the same age as the President, has seldom painted. It affords an interesting comparison with his work of forty-four years previously, namely, "The Valley of the Liane," painted in 1866, now to be seen in the first gallery. Another artist who has reached three score years and ten, and who has never painted a more accomplished picture or one of greater merit than "The Voice of Spring," is Sir Laurence Alma-Tadema. It is a work altogether apart from its fellows, and will excite wonder and admiration not only for its execution, but for its beauty of subject. But the most remarkable of the products of the "Old Guard" is the small canvas, to be found in the large gallery, "The Dawn of a New Faith," painted by Mr. James Sant in his ninetieth year.

Portraits continue in this exhibition to dominate everything else, and have practically ousted the subject picture. Statistics show 89 such out of the 259 canvases in the first four rooms. Through the abstention of Mr. Sargent presentments of the fair sex naturally suffer in interest, but we have the refined and decorative colour schemes of Mr. Frank Dicksee, illustrated in the "Lady Inverclyde and Mrs. Arthur Herz"; Sir W. B. Richmond's quiet and dignified rendering in grey of Lady Bell; Mr. George Henry's "Nightingale," which may be ranked as a portrait; the kitcat of Mrs. Brook by Sir Luke Fildes (his charming "Carina" can hardly be classed as a portrait); Mr. George Harcourt's group in the last gallery, with the infelicitous title of "The Birthday"; Mr. Nowell's speaking likeness of Lady Purcell, and Mr. Gerald Kelly's "Lady Talbot." The male sex are much more in evidence. Foremost among these are naturally the trio from the brush of the late Sir W. Q. Ochardson, which show how thoroughly he had regained the old powers of which the world was so quickly to be deprived. The portraits of Mr. Edwin Abbey, Lord Blyth, and Mr. Dickinson, late chairman of the London County Council, are not complete in all their details, but sufficiently so for all practical purposes.

Sir Hubert von Herkomer, who has been experimenting of late in lithography, and show the results in the Black and White Room, has been as fortunate in his sitters as they have been in him. The late Marques of Ripon, in his handsome robes as Chancellor of the University of Leeds; and the genial Lord Burnham, handling admirable subjects like his masculine and virile brush Mr. Briton Riviere has seldom essayed the role of a portrait painter, except for some dog-lover who wished to be in company with his friend, but his representation of the Oxford Regius Professor of Hebrew shows how far he might have gone in this line had he so desired. As Solomon Solomon is to be congratulated on his rendering of the late Lord Provost of Duadee, wherein he has displayed, as one would expect, his knowledge of the work and methods of the great Masters without in any way imitating them. A remarkably good portrait of the very unclerical-looking head of the Bishop of Winchester has been painted by Mr. R. Jack, and attention must also be directed to an equally strong effigy of Sir George Warrender by a name unknown to us, M. Pilade Bertieri. Lastly a word of commendation must be given to the work of a Japanese artist, Mr. Ishibashi, late a student in the Academy schools, who has painted a portrait of one of his countrymen, Col. Higashi.

The Fourth Gallery holds one veritable masterpiece, wisely acquired for the countries from the resources of the Chantrey Fund, and that is Mr. Arnesby Brown's "Silver Morning," a stretch of pasture land in keen, clear light, and three or four head of cattle, splendidly placed and firmly drawn: a cattle piece that need fear comparison with no Van Marcke, with no Troyon. "Dawn in Winter" and "Sunset" are refined observations of Nature by an artist not given to sensation—Mr. Adrian Stokes. A presentation picture to a Master of Fox Hounds, by the Countess Helena Glichen, is something much more than a mere hunt picture—it is a finely seen and freely painted picture of typical English landscape, happily enlivened by the incident of the hour. "Right Woman's Manliness" comes naturally, it seems, to the art of Countess Helena Gleichen, as it does to that of Miss Lucy Kemp-Welch. Of Mr. Hornel's ingenious Dossig, which he calls "The Earth's Awakening," little is to be said but that which is applicable to everything he has produced. Again, some charm and glitter of colour; again, some life-likeness in the expression of the children. Pieces by Mr. Herbert Draper, Mr. Fred Hall, and Mr. Arnold Priestman ask attention, and near them is one of the strongest landscapes in the Exhibition: "A Winter's Evening"—grey and brown—by Mr. Coutts Michie: "There was ho room in the Inn," by Mr. Edward Stott; Mr. Tuke's "Green Water"; Mr. Byani Shaw's "Cleopatra," a well-drawn nude by Mr. Allan Davidson; Mr. Olivier's "Between Cannes and Napoule," and "The Young Mother," by Mr. Leslie Hankey all merit notice. So of course, does Sir James Linton's "St. Valentine's Day," and further, "The Birthday"—a group of some importance by Mr. George Harcourt, and "The Coming Storm"—a fresh discovery in colour and effect by Mr. Moffat Lindner.

A decorative picture that reaches excellence and fascination, and is very near to greatness is Mr. Gerald Moira's "London." You look upon the City from the South side of the river: before you all the variety of association and form ennumerated by Wordsworth in the famous sonnet that Westminster Bridge, and not the City proper, inspired. In the near for ground figures on a large scale are disposed most skilfully. It is a London that is lived in, as well as a London that is seen.

THE IRISH PARTY.

The Dublin newspapers afford a foretaste of what may be expected during the impending election contests. In a dozen different places meetings have been held, and where actual conflict has not occurred angry words have been thrown plentifully at the other side.

The official Nationalist Party, says a Dublin correspondent on May 3, seems to have at last realised that the O'Brien-Healy combination is a very real force, and that, to use a famous phrase, it will be necessary to fight them with something more substantial than "sugar sticks." In Bantry the parties came into physical contact, and in the result official idom did badly, many of the United Irish Leaguers needing surgical aid when the *melee* was over. All eyes are directed to North Louth, where Mr. Hazleton is prosecuting his attack on Mr. Tim Healy's constituency. Mr. Healy has discovered that certain leaflets containing what he regards as malicious attacks on his Home Rule convictions have been sedulously circulated in the division, and he wrote to Mr. Hazleton demanding whether that gentleman accepted responsibility for them. Mr. Hazleton did not reply, and Mr. Healy launched a further letter announcing that he would proceed against whoever he could make answerable in law Mr. Hazleton in his reply at a meeting last night, was very severe on "Tim. It was bad enough, he said to have to deal with men like Mr. Healy in public, without having to hold direct communication with them, and he added that no doubt Mr. Healy thought he would be better able to beat him in the Four Courts than at the polls. The secretary of the local executive of the League informed the meeting that he accepted full responsibility for the leaflats, and he invited Mr. Healy to "come on." No doubt proceedings in the High Court will be the sequel.

EMPIRE DAY.

Letter from Lord Meath.

"Empire Day" (May 24) is now not far distant, and the Earl of Meath writes to urge its observance. He points out that some sixteen millions of British people came under the influence of the movement in 1909, and continues:—"As is already well known, the 'Empire Movement' is a non-party, non-sectarian, non-aggressive effort to awaken the peoples who constitute the British Empire to the serious duties that lie at their door. Many otherwise excellent subjects of the King fail to realise the magnitude and consequent seriousness of the responsibilities attaching to British citizenship. The watchwords of the movement are responsibility, duty, sympathy, self-sacrifice. May these words be engraven on the hearts of all British subjects, but especially of the young, who in a few years' time will be responsible for the government of this mighty empire, consisting of over 400 millions of souls. The good ship Empire needs that her crew should possess clear and strong brains, trained and loyal hands, and pure and fearless hearts, to enable them to navigate her in safety through the lowering tempests which already darken her horizon, and the stormy seas which inevitably await her in the future. Who will help to train the rising generation in the duties of imperial responsibilities; Volunteer workers of independent means who are willing to labour without remuneration and at their own expense in the promotion of the Empire Movement, are invited to send their names and addresses to the office at 23 Lancaster Gate, London, W., and they will receive printed instructions in regard to the nature of the assistance which is required at their hands."

CANADA.

The Dominion House of Commons on May 3 adopted an address expressive of it appreciation of Lord Grey's high services to Canada and its regret at his departure. Sir Wilfrid Lauriers and Mr. Borden, the mover and seconder of the address, paid graceful tributes to Lord Grey's statesmanship.

Lord Grey on May 4 performed his last official act in connection with the Parliament of Canada, when he formally prorogued the two Houses. After the Speech from the Throne the Parliamentary addresses to the retiring Governor-General were read by Speaker Kerr for the Senate and Speaker Marcil for the House of Commons. Lord Grey, in his reply, said he felt convinced that if the people of Canada kept true to the highest ideals of duty and disinterested service, nothing could prevent them from becoming, perhaps before the close of the present century, not only the granary, but the heart and soul and rudder of the Empire.

The Navil Bill has been passed by the Senate without a division, and it awaits the signature of the Governor-General. Three Liberal Senators opposed the measure, and argued for a Referendum, but it was supported by M. Dandurand and Mr. David, two of the most influential public men in the French Province.

MR. ROOSEVELT ON INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

Mr. Roosevelt, who received one of the Nobel prizes during his term of office as President of the United States, delivered his address on "International Pesce" before the Nobel Prize Committee at Christiania a city in the presence of King Haakon and Queen Maud. He said that there was a much need to curb the cruel greed and arrogance of part of the world of capital as to curb the cruel greed and violence of part of the world of labour alias in the one a cruel and unhealthy militarism in international relationships. Peace was generally good in itself, but it was never the highest good unless it came as the handmaid of righteousness, and it became a very evil thing if it served merely as a mask of cowardice and sloth. Indicating the lines along which progress towards peace could be made, he said that there could be treaties of arbitration although there were, of course, States so backward that a civilised community ought not to enter into an arbitration treaty with them, at all events until there had been secured some kind of international police action. Referring to the work of The Hague Conferences, he suggested that it would be well for the statesmen of the world in planning the erection of a world Court to study what had been done in the United States by the Supreme Court. Something should be done to check the growth of armaments, especially naval armaments, by international agreement. It would be a master stroke if those Great Powers honestly bent on peace would form a Lesgue of Peace, not only to keep the peace among themselves, but to prevent, by force if necessary, its being broken by others.

WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

DECREASE OF £90,000 IN WAGES.

The smount set apart for wages at Woolwich during the ensuing year is £974,254, as compared with £1,063,4:5 last year, a decrease of £89,161, or a reduction of £410,000 upon the amount voted in 1906-7. This reduction is a serious matter for Woolwich, where a very large number of houses formerly occupied by Arsenal employes are now empty. A large number of men hitherto working in the great Arsenal have, with their families, emigrated to the Colonies, mostly to Canada, while many skilled mechanics have found employment under foreign Governments.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 28th Feb. 1910 ... ... Rs.1,19,125
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 130
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 28th Feb., 1910 ... ... Rs.3,03,079
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 32,146

AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 28th Feb., 1910 ... ... Rs. 26,026
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 824
Total earnings from 1st Jan., to 28th Feb., 1910 ... ... Rs. 52,217
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 457

AHMEDABAD DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 28th Feb., 1910 ... ... Rs. 10,217
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 220
Total earnings from 1st Jan., to 28th Feb. 1910 ... ... Rs. 19,703
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 83

AMRITSAR PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 23rd Apr, 1910 ... Rs. 6,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 2,320
Total earnings from 1st Jan to 23rd Apr., 1910 ... ... Rs. 72,277
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 18,355

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THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

The annual return, known as the Dilke Return, showing the comparative strength of the navies of the world, has been issued by the Admiralty. It omits battleships and armoured cruisers over twenty years old from the date of launch, and distinguishes between the various types of vessels. The return also specifies for every vessel the date of launch, the date of completion, the displacement, horse-power, and armaments reduced to a common scale. As no attempt to compare the effective strength of the various navies is made, the return is, on the face of it, misleading.

Great Britain has 56 battleships, including the Dreadnoughts. Next come Germany with 33, the United States 30, France 17, Japan 14, Italy 10, and Russia 7. Great Britain has 9 vessels building, Russia and Germany 8 each, France 6, the United States 4, Japan 3, and Italy 2.

Neither Great Britain, Italy, nor Japan has any warships known as the armoured coast defence type, but the United States has 10, France 8, Germany 7, and Russia 3. Apparently these numbers are considered adequate, for there are no more such vessels building.

In the matter of cruisers Great Britain has 38 armoured, 18 first-class, 35 second-class, 16 third-class, and 2 unprotected. France possesses 20 armoured cruisers, 5 first-class, 9 second-class, 8 third-class. In the Russian Navy there are 4 armoured cruisers, 7 first-class, 2 second-class, and a similar number of third-class. Germany at the present moment numbers 9 armoured cruisers, 22 second-class, 12 third-class, and 10 unprotected. Italy has built 8 armoured cruisers, 3 second-class, and 11 third-class. The United States is also fairly strong in cruisers, having 15 armoured, 3 first-class, 16 second-class, 2 third-class, and 5 unprotected. The Japanese have at their command 12 armoured, cruisers, 2 first-class, 11 second-class, 6 third-class, and a similar number unprotected. Of the armoured class Great Britain and Germany have each 3 building and France, Russia, and Italy 2 each. There are no first or third-class cruisers building, and comparatively few second-class, Great Britain having 9, Germany 5, and Japan 3. The only two unprotected cruisers building are for the British Navy.

At present there are very few of the larger variety of destroyers known as scouts, Great Britain owing 8 and the United States 3 while Italy has 1 building.

Great Britain has 18 torpedo vessels, France 9, Russia 6, Italy 5, the United States 2, and Germany and Japan 1 each. Under the same heading are classed 2 British vessels and 1. Japanese, described at depot ships for submarines, 3 British vessels as depot ship for torpedo boat destroyers, and the French "Foudre," entered as a special vessel.

As regards torpedo-boat destroyers already commissioned, Great Britain has 150. Next in order is Russia with 97, then Germany with 86, France 60, Japan 58, the United States 25, and Italy 21. The British Fleet will be increased by 37 destroyers now building, while France has in contemplation 17 the United States 15 Germany 12 and Italy and Japan 2 each Russia is not building any new destroyers.

Of the new type of torpedo-boats with an armament of two 12-pounders and three torpedo tubes, Great Britian has 36, but the other countries are unrepresented in this class. Of the general class of torpedo-boats Great Britain has 80, France 24, Russia 63, Germany 82, Italy 96, the United States 30 and Japan 69.

Considering the short time in which their use has been possible, there are an extraordinary number of submarines attached to the navies. Great Britain has 63, seven more than France possesses, Russia has 30, the United States 15. Japan 9, Germany 8, and Italy 7. France has the largest number of submarines building—23, while Great Britain has 11, the United States 10, and Russia and Japan 3 each. The number building for Germany is returned as uncertain.

UNIONIST SOCIAL POLICY.

At the sessional dinner of the United Club, held at the Waldorf Hotel on April 29, Mr. F. E. Smith, K. C., M.P., opened a discussion on "Social Policy and the next General Election." Mr. Staveley Hill, M. P., presided.

Mr. F. E. Smith said that if ever there was a time in the history of the two parties in which the field for social reform was open to the Unionist Party it was to-day. First on the programme of their opponents they were to have the Veto Bill, and, accepting the most sanguine estimates from the point of view of those opposed to them of the result of the next election, it was almost inconceivable that without a further election and a long convulsive constitutional agitation the Veto Bill could ever be placed upon the Statute-book. There was much excuse for pessimism among those who looked to legislation for a permanent or complete alleviation of the evils they saw around. The area of human suffering was prodigious and the fraction that could be touched by legislation was relatively insignificant; but it was none the less the duty of any party to determine as far as possible that was the small fraction that could be treated by legislative methods, and they must resist the temptation to offer the cry, when they came back to power—a temptation to which the Unionist Party had been prone—that what the country wanted was a rest. They had had recently addressed to them a recommendation as to the lines on which the next General Election should be fought. With Lord Rosebery's estimate of the importance of the constitutional issue none of them would quarrel, but the advice he gave it was absolutely imp

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The Bombay Gazette.
Saturday, 21st May, 1910.

PERSIA AND THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN COMPACT.

IT was hoped that with the disappearance of its reactionary ruler, Mahomed Ali Shah, Persia would recover the ground lost during his attempts to upset the new constitution and to re-impose the absolutism of his predecessors instead of representative Government. But the anarchical conditions produced by his struggle with the Nationalists have now spread to every part of the country, except the immediate vicinity of the capital; trade of every description has undergone a temporary paralysis, and robbers and cut-throats occupy the highways. This unfortunate condition of affairs is due to the collapse of the central authority, while the conflict was proceeding with the ex-Shah, during which the outlying provinces got out of control—Persian Baluchistan, for example, is now practically independent—and to the inability of the new Government, to win them back to their allegiance. The latter has no troops worthy of the name except the small Cossack brigade, which is required for protective purposes at Teheran, and the Bakhtiari horsemen who, under their Sirdar, were mainly instrumental in enforcing Mahomed Ali's abdication. But the latter who are nomads of the Northern Provinces will only operate in their own district; elsewhere the migratory tribes are in reality the masters of the situation and in the south the leader of one of them has closed the great trade artery between Bushire and Shirez, having opened a route of his own, along which caravans paying his black-mail may proceed with a moderate amount of safety. At the latter town we have a small contingent which aids in the maintenance of order, while within their own sphere of influence the Russians have a force of a couple of thousand men of all arms for the protection of their interests. Throughout the rest of the country violence and disorder prevail unchecked, and even European travellers who have hitherto escaped the attentions of the brigands are being molested and robbed of their personal belongings. A remarkable feature of the situation is that the Teheran Parliament, instead of concerting measures for the restoration of order and good Government, is wasting time in academic discussions which yield no practical results, one of their ideals being that the present unrest is due to the retention of foreign troops in the dominions, and that matters will right themselves as soon as the Russians and the English will consent to withdraw the forces which are the only guarantees for safety in the localities where they are stationed. Neither Power is disposed to accept this ridiculous proposition, knowing that if it were agreed to, their subjects would be at the mercy of the marauders, and the two banks to which the majority of the Customs revenues are hypothecated would be unable to realise collections that have already become almost a negligable quantity owing to the general stoppage of internal commerce.

The financial situation is the real crux of the position in Persia, for the country is practically bankrupt owing to the rapacious exactions of a long line of extravagant Shahs, aided by the merciless plundering of officials whose sole ambition has been the acquisition of competencies before they were superseded by others in quest of the same object. It still has rich men, who might, if they chose to do so, come to the assistance of its exhausted treasury, but patriotism, as we understand, does not exist among the wealthier classes in Persia and they will not willingly part with any of their monetary accumulations to a Government which could not ensure their return. And to suppose, as its Parliament does, that the poverty-stricken millions of the Shah's subjects have money to invest in public funds is the height of economic absurdity. A national loan is, therefore, out of the question and until the recent negotiations for Anglo-Russian accommodation broke down on the question of guarantees, there was some prospect of the country being financed through its difficulties by the two Powers which are most interested in rescuing it from the perdition towards which it is drifting. As evidenced by the Persian clauses of the compact of three years ago, both of them have already considerable monetary stakes in the Shah's dominions, to which they were prepared to make additions provided the Teheran Parliament would accept the safeguards with which the loan of half a million sterling was profferred. But the unwise Senators vetoed the conditions it was desired to impose, and a project which would have brought immediate relief to Persia has been dropped on purely sentimental grounds, one of them being the alleged disinclination of the people to any further foreign intervention in their domestic concerns. However this may be, the fact remains that an excellent opportunity has been missed for making a commencement in the much-desired reforms which will not materialise through Parliamentary verbosity, and must have money, and a continuous supply of it, for their efficient promotion. In this connection it is worth pointing out that before our own Houses rose, a fortnight ago, there was some diplomatic fencing in replying to questions in both of them touching the limitations that accompanied the Anglo-Indian offer of financial help. It was stated that it would be undesirable to reveal them or the correspondence which had passed on the subject, but the principal conditions were disclosed weeks ago in Teheran telegrams and the recitation has not been contradicted. And a few days since it was announced from the same quarter that the British and Russian Ministers had presented identical notes to the Shah's Government warning it that neither Power would recognise concessions given to a third within their spheres of influence or agree to fresh financial obligations being laid upon the Customs revenues already pledged to their banks.

This caution although addressed to Teheran was really intended for Berlin, and is the result of certain semi-official propositions recently expressed in its press as a consequence of the failure of the Anglo-Russian loan negotiations stripped of the cautious verbiage in which they were garbed these suggestions are a strong hint to German financiers to make use of the opportunity offered by the present situation and to provide the funds so badly-needed by the Persian Government. It also appeared that a representative of the principal Berlin bank was at Teheran, ostensibly in connection with the affairs of the Baghdad Railway, and that advantage might be taken of his presence to discuss the proposal. This revelation of German readiness to take up the position of an "honest broker" in Persian financial matters, provided satisfactory guarantees were forthcoming, was somewhat disconcerting until it was met by the joint declaration which we have quoted, and as soon as the British Parliament reassembles we shall doubtless have a fuller exposition of the situation. Meanwhile we may rest assured that the proposed intervention, which have not developed beyond the academic stage, has been promptly checked by those monitions at Teheran, as concessions which could not be utilised without the risk of a collision with the Powers already in possession would not be acceptable to the German money-lenders. In this connection it may be noted that Teutonic activities which up to a dozen years ago were conspicuously absent from the affairs of the Middle East have now penetrated to all its important commercial centres as a consequence of their Baghdad Railway project, the work upon which was resumed a few months since. Their exploitation of the Persian Gulf trade, although it has to be supported by subsidies, is a disquieting feature, and quite recently an elaborate scheme was put forward by their local Consul for capturing a considerable share of the commerce of the old city of the Khalifs which is at present largely restricted to British houses. And it is evident from these disclosures that Persia, where they have a dormant banking concession, is to be one of their objectives in the immediate future, despite its division into spheres of interest by the Anglo-Russian compact. That document, moreover, authorises both its signatories to take combined or separate action for the protection of the revenues assigned for the amortisation of the loans to their banks, and this provision was doubtless the basis of the representations just made at Teheran. If the Persian Parliament now realises the improbability of German financial assistance, and wishes to obviate a more extensive interference in the administrative concerns of the country, it will hasten to accept the conditions of the Anglo-Russian loan, for otherwise nothing can be done towards the restoration of order and good Government, and the Powers mostly interested in the quick termination of the present anarchy will not remain passive spectators of a situation that threatens to end in the national bankruptcy of the land of the Shahs.

PASSING THROUGH THE COMET'S TAIL.

MAY the twentieth has come and gone and we are yet safe and sound, despite the fears of simple folks who believed that a dire catastrophe would overtake us on that day when the earth passed through the tail of Halley's Comet. This superstitious notion, based on a very hazy knowledge of what the tail is composed of, had laid hold of the popular mind nearly everywhere. The natives of this country were by no means free from this singular error, and now that the dread Thursday is passed, we hope many an uneasy mind will be set at rest, and people who expected that our solid earth would reel under the blow of the comet's tail and tumble down into chaos, will breathe more freely. It is curious to see how an increase in our knowledge about astronomy gives rise to new superstitions. Superstitions concerning comets are of very ancient date and are also universal. But anxious people looked upon comets not as the agents of destruction but as the signs sent by a wrathful Providence bent on punishing men for their faults. But now these airy wanderers are feared not so much on this account—advancing science has dissipated such fears to a certain extent—as for their being possible agents of destruction. Formerly people were afraid of the destruction of the earth by colliding with the heads or nuclei of comets. We did not know till very recently of the earth's passing through a comet's tail. So late as 1861 we passed through such a tail without knowing it. But for some time past astronomers have been busy with calculations with the aid of their vastly improved methods as to the length of the tail of Halley's comet and our earth's distance from its head, and find that at a particular point of an earth's orbit, the latter being shorter than the former, we must actually pass through the tail. This predicted fact seized the popular imagination which at once believed that the earth's contact with the tail must be like that of two huge solid bodies and must spell ruin.

Cometary astronomy has shown that the comet's tail is not solid but is composed of the thinnest possible gases. But this teaching has not gone down with the masses who still believed that a dire catastrophe must befall us as the result of this collision between our earth and the tail of Halley's Comet. In 1832, less than eighty years ago, all Europe and especially Germany in spite of the illumination of its intellect by Kant and Hezel and Goethe, were in mortal fear of a collision between the earth and the head of a comet which appeared in that year. We do not seem to have advanced much when we find in this year of grace 1910, the popular mind throughout the world agitated by the liveliest fears of the crack of doom to be brought about by collision with Halley's Comet. In Austria this fear had laid hold of the ignorant to such an extent that we read of the "peasants there neglecting their fields and animals, and of others selling their property to spend the proceeds in riotous living before the end of the world comes in May 1910." History repeats itself, even at the distance of more than nine hundred years, and we find much the same thing done on even a larger scale when people throughout Europe expected the end of the world in the year 1000. Most of the people then "sold their goods and possessions before they quitted Europe and lived upon the proceeds in the Holy Land. Buildings of every sort were suffered to fall into ruins. It was thought useless to repair them, when the end of the world was so near. Many noble edifices were deliberately pulled down. Even churches, usually so well maintained, shared the general neglect. Knights, citizens, and serfs, travelled eastwards in company, taking with them their wives and children, singing psalms as they went and looking with fearful eyes upon the sky, which they expected each minute to open, "to let the Son of God descend in His glory." Popular delusions seem to be much the same whether they occur in the year 1000 or 1910.

ANTI-FOREIGN TAXATION IN JAPAN.

THE new protective tariff which has been adopted in Japan, is meeting with vigorous protests from the entire resident European population. Europeans in India have reason to complain of the taxation of European pockets which the last budget imposed, but in Japan the community have to bear a far more comprehensive scale of duties, one which is so comprehensive and direct in its effect upon the foreigner, that it is impossible to regard it as anything else than a blow aimed deliberately against him. Such discrimination in taxation comes most ungracefully from Japan who owes her progress entirely to European influences. However she seems to be of opinion that at present the uses of the Westerner have been exhausted, and his continued residence within her boundaries may be made as expensive for him as possible without detriment to herself. Not only are luxuries taxed under the new tariff, but practically all imported provisions, which are necessities to foreign residents and tourists are penalised to a very heavy degree. Wines and spirits, tinned meats, poultry and fish, preserves, cheese and butter, and many other articles of daily consumption have to pay a duty ranging generally from 40 to 60 per cent, practically doubling that which has hitherto been levied. The charge of tariff rates in 1906 was a serious blow to foreign provision dealers and a source of great inconvenience to foreign residents, but present heavy additions to the duty are expected practically to ruin this particular trade. On the other hand the gain to the revenue will be merely some £46,000. More indirectly, however, the Japanese people may expect to feel the ill effect of the change. An indignant correspondent of a home paper points out that the influence of Western nations on Japan in increasing the variety of the people's diet has already worked to the marked benefit of the nation. The Japanese middle and lower classes had been used to live almost exclusively on boiled rice; the Westerner introduced vegetables and fruits, hitherto unknown or neglected; these rapidly came under cultivation and use to a certain degree and during recent years military and educational authorities have more than once testified by their statistics to the improvement which was being effected in the national physique. The process however was far from being complete and now the restrictions placed on the importation of foreign comestibles will give it a check, the seriousness of which must be generally felt. Secondly, the new imports are bound to decrease considerably the tourist traffic, which particularly since the war with Russia, has been a great source of profit to the country. Japan had already begun to gain a reputation for costliness, owing to the habit of shop and hotel-keepers to overcharge foreigners. The new taxes will add a great deal to the cost of a sojourn in Japan and will drive many holiday-makers to other shores. Altogether the country is likely to find in the long run that its £46,000 of added revenue has been very dearly bought.

THE sixtieth birthday of the Duke of Connaught was observed at Windsor on May 1. The bells of St. George's Chapel and of the parish church were rung, but the salute in Windsor Great Park was deferred till the 2nd.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

HIS MAJESTY'S ILLNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 6.

IT is needless to say how intense at the time of writing is the anxiety at the alarming condition of His Majesty the King, and though many remember how well he has come through previous illnesses which were regarded as equally desperate, the latest bulletin seems to be intended to prepare his loyal and devoted subjects for the accomplishment of the worst. I have just seen a prominent Minister, who had come straight from Buckingham Palace and he spoke as if he felt there was hardly any ground for hope. One sad feature of his Majesty's state, perhaps the saddest, is that he is not in bed but up and about his room. By the general public it was not known that anything was the matter with the King until the hurried return of the Queen from her Mediterranean tour, but those who saw His Majesty when he went to the Royal Academy to inspect the pictures noticed that he looked tired and that he did not walk with his accustomed activity. The week-end visit to Sandringham it appears was really undertaken for the benefit of his health. He attended church on Sunday and walked home after the service, stopping on the way back to look at some improvements recently effected in the gardens. For the moment the discordant voice of party is hushed and all are united in praying that His Majesty's life may be spared for the good of his people. The withdrawal of his hand from the helm of State would be nationally and imperially a great misfortune at any time; it would be irreparable at the present moment.

ELECTION PETITIONS.

The Liberals so far have had no luck in the election petitions that arose out of the General Election. These numbered four, two on each side. Of these three have been decided and the fourth is now being tried. The seats contested by the Liberals were the North Lonsdale division of Lancashire and the Denbigh Borroughs. In the first case the recount led to a very considerable increase of the Conservative majority and then the matter ended. A similar result occurred in the Denbigh recount, though the increase was only trifling and it was decided to go in with the other accusations made in the petition. Upon second thoughts the Liberals have decided to leave the sitting member in undisturbed possession. In the case of Hartlepool, Sir Christopher Furness, one of the millionaires of the Liberal Party—and that party is not so poor as it sometimes tries to make out—has been as you have heard unseated not by any misdeeds of his own, but mainly through excessive zeal of a Mr. Wallace, "a strong supporter on personal rather than political grounds" as the senior of the two Judges, Mr. Justice Phillimore described him. Mr. Wallace's offence was as follows:—"In the North they have certain ways unknown, I fancy, in the South of beating up voters to the public. One of these is to import outsiders to parade the streets on polling day to shout, I suppose, for the candidate whom they fancy. Mr. Wallace seems to have heard that the Conservatives intended to have recourse to this plan, so he organised a body of at least 500 miners, non-voters in Hartlepool, had them conveyed to the latter place on the day of election and apparently looked after their material wants." There was another count in the indictment against Sir Christopher. His regular agent seems to have omitted from the return a sum of £5 for postages and this brought the total £4 over the minimum. In ordinary circumstances relief would have been given for this comparatively trifling "illegal practice," but in the circumstances the Judges thought that Sir Christopher should suffer for his agent's mistake. It is to be noted that neither at Hartlepool nor East Dorset, where Captain the Hon. F. E. Guest M. P. is the respondent, have the petitioners claimed the seat. The case against Captain Guest as outlined by Mr. Dickens, K.C., who leads for the petitioners, includes a charge against Lady Wimborne of causing a notice to be served on a Conservative workman to terminate his employment after twenty-five years' service.

A charge against Captain Guest of giving one elector £3. 3s 6d., and lavish subscriptions to clubs; selling plots of land at less than their value in view of the election, hiring motor-cars; flooding the constituency with literature and photographs of Captain Guest, the cost of which was never returned; paying out of silver to electors on polling day; giving a tenant farmer notice to quit because he refused to promise to vote Liberal. Alluding to the Gladstone League which has been started by the Liberals to protect humble members of that party from intimidation, Mr. Dickins observed:—"We hear a good deal on that side of politics about undue influence. I think they had better go a little nearer home." If he is able to prove his charges the Gladstone leaguers may say, 'Save us from our friends." Some Liberals may, perhaps, be inclined to wish that Lord Wimborne with his family had not left the Conservatives as he did when the tide turned in favour of their opponents. That he charged for conscientious reasons—he is a strong Free Trader—will not be disputed by any one, but nevertheless he and his have not suffered for their convictions. Far from it. One of Lord Wimborne's sons has been given a peerage, and is not Mr. Winston Churchill, a nephew of Lady Wimborne? The longer I live the more I admire the cleverness of the English "leading families." They certainly know in politics as well as in their matrimonial alliances, how to take care of themselves. Whatever happens in regard to public affairs and whichever party is in power the landed interest benefits.

THE "CONTEMPORARY" AND THE THRONE.

The first edition of the current number of the *Contemporary Review* contains an unsigned article, entitled "The opportunity of the King" which is remarkable for three things, first the freedom with which by way of illustrating his subject the writer, regardless I should have thought of the law libel, refers to a certain performance of some well-known entertainers; second, the things said about his Majesty; and third, its extreme length. The *Times* summarises what it calls "this astounding criticism not of the Crown but of the King himself" and sarcastically observes that it will hardly be contended that it is "the direct fault of the Opposition." I need hardly say that the *Times* alludes to the contention of the Liberals that, if the King's name has been dragged into the veto controversy, the principal offenders are the Conservatives. "We respect our King," says this annonymous writer, "because we have found them useful. And the moment we cannot exploit them for our purposes we get rid of them." The nation is not likely to brook a *roi fainéant* on Victoria's throne. "It is this which at once affords Edward VII his opportunity and threatens him with serious danger." In foreign affairs His Majesty, we are told, has more than fulfilled the highest expectations of his loyal subjects, but he has disappointed the expectations of the nation, because he has not averted the constitutional struggle in which we are now engaged. "The confidence in the Crown, as the honest broker between parties received a rude shock when it was unable to prevent the rejection of the Budget." The King, the writer continues, has many great qualities. No one is more tactful; no one is more kind-hearted. But neither as Prince nor King has he "surrounded himself with men who are influential in either House of Parliament." This may be a good thing considering the lengths to which party feeling is carried in this country and the necessity incumbent upon the Sovereign to avoid even the suspicion of political favouritism. Why the Editor did not use his blue pencil freely is inexplicable. Apart from these and some other passages which I should not have thought of quoting, even in ordinary circumstances, the article is so far as I can judge from a hasty perusal an unobjectionable presentation of the case for dealing with the existing situation in a particular manner. The proposal that 490 or 500 new peers should be created to swamp the present House of Lords is, he argues, full of pitfalls and difficulties. He favours the exercise of the Royal prerogative in withholding writs of summons from all persons whose claim to vote rests solely upon their possession of a peerage. Indeed, he regards this as of all the remedies suggested the only proposal which has the supreme merit of effectiveness and which could be employed without delay "immediately a General Election gave a substantial majority to the Liberals." The *Daily Chronicle*, in its issue of Wednesday, says:—"Great surprise and curiousity has been envinced by the sudden withdrawal of the May number of the *Contemporary Review* from circulation. The reason given is that one of the articles has been revised; but beyond this intimation no light is thrown on the rare and unprecedented occurrance of suppressing a partially published review." Since writing the above I have had an opportunity of discussing the *Contemporary* article with a politician of the first rank and he holds that the King's attitude throughout the controversy—and he ought to know—has been quite unexceptionable. "For myself," he said, "I should have resented His Majesty's intervention. In this matter I agree with the old Whig doctrine. It is not the duty of the Sovereign either to create or prevent crisis." There we may leave the matter especially in view of the terrible sorrow with which the nation is threatened.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Last Saturday afternoon, M. Louis Paulhan, with his £10,000 cheque in his pocket, and a gold casket as a memento of his London-Manchester flight, left for Paris. The enthusiasm which characterised the luncheon at the Savoy Hotel was continued to Charing Cross Station. At the luncheon a 100 guinea cup was presented to Mr. Grahame-White in recognition of his unavailing but sportsmanlike efforts. It was also announced that the *Dail Mail* would offer immediately a further sum of £10,000 for a new flight in Great Britain. The details and conditions have yet to be made public. Present gossip suggests a flight from London to Edingburgh and back. It would be surely more sporting to lay down a triangular course such as Dover, Edinburgh, Penzance and back to Dover, as offering even more equable conditions in regard to wind. A journey in one direction only implies waiting for a suitable following wind as was done by Bleriot in his cross-Channel flight and recently by Paulhan and Grahame-White. An out and home journey is certainly a more sporting feat, but this journey might be performed in a cross wind. A triangular course gives more chance of a head-wind and consequent tacking on one course. It would be well also if the Aero Club made representations to the *Daily Mail* suggesting limitations as to engine power. Present achievements are truly magnificent, but woefully uncommercial. Three factors, mechanical, human and climatic, apart from engine power and supply of petrol, must govern success or the reverse in any work of this nature. Mechanical, in regard to the many ills that internal combustions are heir to, human so far as quick judgment and sheer endurance can be of assistance, and climatic to the extent that the wind which bloweth where it listeth, bloweth as it listeth and brings with it rain, sleet, hail, fog, lightning or hurricane. Success must for a long time rest on a fortunate combination of these factors. An interesting controversy as to what we should call the new navigators of the air and a correspondent of the *Times* proposes that they should be called airmen, on the analogy of "seamen," "landsmen," "townmen," "countrymen" and—a decidedly happy suggestion and one that I venture to think will "catch on."

COMMERCIAL EXPANSION WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

Mr. P. J. Hannon, formerly Director of Agricultural Co-operation, Cape Colony, presented on Tuesday afternoon last, an interesting paper on this subject, to the Colonial Section of the Royal Society of Arts, Sir Westby Perceval, presiding. The paper itself does not permit of a concise abstract, for it consists of statistical tables and deductions therefrom. Some of these deductions are open to criticism. Thus the author observed that it was "the veriest platitude that every human want of every human being with the Empire could be satisfied within the Empire itself." This seems to overlook the demands of Lancashire for long-stapled American and Egyptian cotton, the demands of South Wales and the North East Coast for iron ore from Spain, and of the agricultural community for Chillian nitrates. Economically, too, the author makes a slip is describing the zenith of prosperity an being reached in 1872. True it is that the value of exports of British produce then reached the sum of £233,000,000. If, however, account is taken of the inflation of values due to the Franco-Prussian war and correction made for the fall in the purchasing value of the pound sterling, different conclusions will be arrived at. However the paper is an honest and capable plea for the consideration of the better industrial co-ordination and more efficient commercial exchanges with the Empire. The author's remarks upon Indian questions may be quoted in extenso: "I am quite conscious of difficulties which arise when the inclusion of British India in any scheme of Imperial policy for the extension of trade is suggested, and I don't propose to enter upon any irritating topic in this discourse, but I may be permitted to call attention to one somewhat disturbing element in the future of our commercial relations with this important part of the Empire. The great rise in gold prices cannot help having a powerful effect in the stimulation of Oriental competition with the respective currencies of Eastern and Western peoples remaining as at present. One sees this subject rarely referred to, but I think it is bound to make itself felt in European and, more especially, British economics in the not very remote future.

(Concluded on page 8.)

THE marriage arranged between Captain Gerard W. Burton, 39th Garhwal Rifles, Indian Army, son of Colonel G. S. Burton, late Norfolk Regiment, and Mrs. Burton, Greyfriars Lodge, Norwhich, and Blanche, daughter of the Rev. A. T. J. Thackeray, of Norton Vicarage, Norwich, will take place at Norton Church on Wednesday, August 3.

KING EDWARD'S FUNERAL.

PROCESSION WITNESSED BY HUGE CROWDS.

Splendid and Historic Pageant

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MAY 19.

When the Kaiser visited Westminster Hall to-day, the Royal visitors watched the queue for some minutes. Then the Kaiser laid a magnificent wreath on the coffin. The Emperor and King George knelt and prayed; then rose and clasped hands. Both were deeply touched.

Police precautions are most rigorous in view of the gathering of the Sovereigns. Along to-morrow's route the troops will stand literally shoulder to shoulder, and traffic will be closed at 7-30. Trains will run as on Sundays, and consequently great numbers will be prevented from witnessing the procession.

LONDON, MAY 20.

King George has sent a cross of white orchids, and Queen Mary a wreath of white may, to be placed on the coffin to-day.

Business was suspended along the line of route yesterday. Shopkeepers were selling seats, most of which had been sold last night. Prices have been much reduced, though a guinea is about the cheapest.

The weather is sultry and unsettled, and thunderstorms occurred last night and this morning. The people were gathering along the route early last evening. Many went to Hyde Park, hoping to be allowed to camp out, but they were cleared out at midnight, the ordinary closing time.

A Historic Scene.

A historic dinner party took place at Buckingham Palace last night. King George, the Kaiser, seven Kings and fifty Royal and other guests sat down to dinner. It was followed by a reception, attended by 150 distinguished personages.

The lying-in-state has finished. Four hundred thousand passed the bier. King George and King Ferdinand visited the hall late last night.

Greatest Crowd on Record.

The sun is shining this morning. London was on the move at daybreak. Trains and trams have been running every few minutes and cabs and motors are streaming towards the line of the route, but all are quite inadequate to carry the crowds and tens of thousands have been left behind. Masses of soldiers are stationed everywhere in the side streets. The route was packed by 6-30 and the Chief of the Police is of opinion that the crowd is the greatest on record.

Multitudes continue to pour to the route and enormous masses are packed at Marble Arch, Hyde Park, Hyde Park Corner and at St. James's which are the danger points and it is feared that the police will have difficulty in maintaining control. The temperature is high and ambulances are kept very busy attending to the fainting people. Forty thousand troops and every available policeman are concentrated along the route.

A Resplendent Cavalcade.

LATER.

The closing stage of the obsequies was accomplished to-day by the transport of the remains with regal pomp and majesty through the great thoroughfares of the capital, and finally by the interment beneath the altar in the Royal Chapel at Windsor.

The procession from Westminster Hall to Paddington was of great length, and was admirably arrayed and marshalled so as to impress the beholder with the splendour and solemnity of the occasion, and commemorate fitly a great sovereign.

It is impossible to detail the minutiæ, comprised of all arms and all forces, Territorial, Indian, Colonial and Home, the representatives of thirteen foreign Armies and Navies, and officers of Court and State, or to describe all the glow of colour and movement of the noble pageant, but the central object was the imperial gun-carriage, bearing the coffin with the glittering symbols of kingship. King Edward's charger and the Royal Standard bearer followed, and then a resplendent cavalcade of nine monarchs and forty-seven rulers, heirs apparent and other princes. The procession was formed three abreast, headed by King George, the Kaiser and the Duke of Connaught.

Eastern Delegates.

The representatives of Japan, Russia and Italy made a notable trio, profoundly interesting alike as a glorious and vivid picture, and as significant of the historical character of the assemblage. A mounted retinue attended each Sovereign. Twelve State carriages followed with the Queens, princesses and attendant ladies. Then came the Chinese delegates, the Canadian and Australian Commissioners, Mr. Roosevelt, M. Pichon and the Persian envoy. From beginning to end, bands played funeral marches without ceasing, appealing intensely to the feelings of the people.

The Guardsmen transported the coffin from the gun-carriage to the train at Paddington Station, which was reached at 11-50, two hours after leaving Westminster.

Cases of fainting and heart trouble were alarmingly numerous, and numbers were injured in the crush.

Kaiser's Tenderness to Queen Mother.

Several incidents were noticed in the Palace Yard. The King, the Duke of Connaught and the Kaiser were abreast and all in identical Field Marshals' uniforms wearing the insignia of the Garter. The Kaiser rode a white charger. They alone alighted and accompanied Queen Alexandra into the Hall, all the other Royalties remaining on horseback or in their carriages. Queen Alexandra was in deepest black. She wore a long thin veil, and the brilliant jewel of the Garter. The Kaiser hastened to assist her to alight, and kissed her affectionately.

After a short service, the Archbishop of Canterbury's Chaplain, carrying an immense gold Cross, led the short procession out to the guncarriage amid intense reverential silence. No cheers or waving marked the progress of the procession. The sight of the riderless charger followed by a stalwart Highlander in Royal Stuart tartan, and a wire haired terrier, the King Edward's favourite dog, seized the hearts of the populace.

Scene at Windsor.

At Windsor, the Chapel was beautifully decorated. All the foreign envoys joined here. Blue jackets hauled the guncarriage from the station. The King and Royal visitors were now on foot, the only carriage being that of Queen Alexandra. The remainder of the ladies drove straight to the Chapel, while the procession followed a circuitous route through the park to the accompaniment of funeral marches and minute guns.

THE CRETAN TROUBLE.

Oath Declared Null and Void.

EXCLUSION OF MUSSULMANS.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Advices from Constantinople report that, replying to the Porte's circular, the Cretan Protecting Powers declare that the Cretan Assembly's oath to the King of Greece is null and void.

A telegram from Canea states that the Assembly has decided to exclude Mussulmans from debates.

AMERICAN COTTON TRADE.

Production to be Curtailed.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Boston telegrams state that many New England cotton mills have decided to curtail their production by 25 to 33½ per cent. till the new crop is available.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The matches between Hampshire and Somerset at Aldershot, and Oxford University and Worcestershire at Oxford have been abandoned owing to the King's funeral.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 19.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Erle is gazetted additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, vice Sir Harold Stuart resigned; also Hon. Mr. Jenkins to be Vice-President, vice Sir Harvey Adamson vacated.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Rev. R G. Winning to be Chaplain on probation, Nagpur establishment.

Major W. D. Hayward, I.M.S., reverts temporarily to Military employ.

Captain N S Sodhi, is posted temporarily to plague duty in the Punjab.

Captain W. L. Trafford, I.M.S., is posted to the United Provinces.

Major S. Browning officiates as Sanitary Commissioner, E. B. and Assam, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Hare on leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Maung Set to be probationer, Enrolled List.

Mr. Chunilal officiates as Deputy Auditor General.

Mr. C. Da Crofton to be Deputy Accountant-General, Punjab.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Major W. D. Waghorn officiates as Manager N.-W. Railway, vice B. Burt on leave.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. C. Dubois has six months' extension of leave at home.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Indian Army Promotions:—Major V. A. Ormsby, G. W. Lilly, and T. French to be Lieutenant-Colonels, and Captain B. P. Ellwood, P. H. Dyke, L. R. Deas, H Harrison, W. H. Nicolson, C. E. Luard and H. M. W. Souter to be Majors.

The following are permitted to retire:—Major W. A. Bailey, Brevet Colonels Fulton and D. S. Lewis, Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Lilly, also Lieutenant-Colonel R. James, I.M.S., and Hon'ble Lieutenant M. Neill.

WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 19.

With the advance of summer the mortality from plague is decreasing and during last week the total fell from 13,076 to 11,248. Bombay Presidency had 394 deaths, Madras 6, Bengal 250, the United Provinces 1,594, the Punjab 7,804, Burma 152, the Central Provinces 32, Mysore 4, Central India 7, Rajputana 1,497 and Kashmir 7.

PROPOSED CATTLE SURVEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 19.

The question of a cattle survey in India is engaging the attention of the Government of India, and expert opinions are being taken with a view to ascertain whether a practical scheme could be recommended to the local Governments for a beginning in this direction.

FUNERAL OF KING EDWARD.

Mourning Throughout India.

MEMORIAL SERVICES IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY yesterday joined with the rest of the Empire in mourning over the funeral of a loved sovereign. On a Friday when as a rule the whole business fabric of the city is working at the highest tension, activities of every kind were suspended. In every quarter of the town shuttered windows testified to the pervading spirit of mourning, all business offices and shops, all business exchanges were completely closed, and even the native bazaars shut their doors. The maidan usually crowded with the young life of all communities, was deserted and with scarcely any movement in the streets, the whole city seemed oppressed with the stillness of a deep grief.

Forsaking their ordinary avocations members of every community met together in their several places of worship to express by their different manner of ceremonies, the grief which possessed them all, for this was not the mourning of one nationality only but of every creed and caste within he bounds of the Indian Empire. As a final act of devotion many people and institutions placed wreaths to the number of about fifty around the base of the King's statue in the Fort.

AT ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

The principal service of the day which was attended by representatives of Military, Naval and Government services in Bombay and by the leading European citizens was held in St. Thomas' Cathedral. Here more than half an hour before the service was timed to begin, and as soon as the outer gates were opened the people commenced to troop slowly into the Church. Nearly all were dressed in deep mourning and as they took their places in row after row of deep black, figures, they formed an impressing gathering. Some minutes before the clergy entered the building the Cathedral was filled with mourners, and many had to content themselves with standing within hearing distance near the door.

The form of service adopted was one specially compiled and ordered for use in all churches in the diocese of Bombay, where memorial services were held. One noted however that on the service forms distributed to the congregation, the term "memorial service" was not used. Instead, one read "service of solemn remembrance," and it struck one in a sympathetic sense as in some degree expressing the feeling of personal loss and personal grief which those composing that gathering felt, and which the coldor, more formal term hardly conveyed.

The choir and clergy entering the Cathedral, the service commenced with the first solemn words of the Burial Office, recited as the procession moved slowly up the nave by the Senior Presidency Chaplain, the Rev. C. N. Barham. The congregation then sang the hymn "When our heads are bowed with woe, and the 90th Psalm "Domine Refugium," after which the lesson taken from the fifteenth chapter of Corinthians was read by the Rev. W. Swatell. Chopin's Funeral March was very impressively played, by the organist, Mr. Edgar Faulkner, and after a further portion of the Office and the hymn "Weary of Earth and laden with my sin," the choir sang, to the music of a wailing Russian dirge, the anthem, "Give Rest, Oh Christ." The service continued with a special prayer of gratitude for the reign of the dead King-Emperor and the conclusion of the Burial Office, and was closed by the singing of "Nearer my God to Thee," and the playing the "Dead March in Saul."

The text of the special prayer was as follows:—

"Almighty and merciful God, from Whom all good things do come, we thank Thee for the kingly gifts and graces with which Thou didst endow Thy servant Edward whom Thou gavest us to be our King and Emperor. To Thee Who gavest and hast taken away we turn now in our extremity wherein we know not how to pray as we ought: give us therefore in this hour the assistance of Thy Holy Spirit that by His intercession with us and for us He may fill up that which is lacking in our desires, hopes and prayers. Grant this, we beseech Thee, for the merits of Jesu Christ our Saviour, Who with Thee and the same Spirit liveth and reigneth one God world without end. Amen."

Amongst the congregation the following were noted:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. L. Batchelor, Brigadier-Genl. Swann (commanding the Bombay Brigade), with his Staff Officers, Col. Ewbank, Major Capper and Captain Dobbs; Commander Beaumont and Naval and R. I. M. Officers; Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, Under Secretary to Government, Political Department; Mr. P. B. Haigh, Mr. M. R. Jardine (acting Advocate General), Mr. D. Chamier, Mr. J.C.G. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor; Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate; Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court; Mr. J.W. Hatch, Collector of Bombay; Mr. O. P. Cadell, Acting Municipal Commissioner, Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, Collector of Customs; Captain Hunt, Captain McArthur, Col. H. P. Dimmock, Mr. P. J. Mead, Mr. M. M. Sowerby, Mr. P. E. Percival, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, Mr. F. M. Gadney, Mr. F. H. Vincen (Deputy Commissioner), Mr. J. G. Bendein, Consul for the Netherlands, Mr. Djelal Bey, Consul General for Turkey, Mr. Uehlinger, Consul for Sweden; Mr. Denineson, Consul for the United States of America, Dr. E. F. Underwood, Consul for Liberia, Mr. Meanx, Consul for Spain, Viscount DeWrem, Consul-General for Portugal, Mr. F. L. Sprott, Col. J. G. Hogel, Captain L. P. Stephen, Lt-Col. H. R. Mear and officers of the 116th Mahrattas; Captain H. E. B. Procter and Lieut. Stanley Reed and E. Wilson, Bombay; Light Horse; Col. R. W. L. Dunlop, Capt. the Hon. A. Hill Trevor, Capt. H. C. Busch and Capt. C. N. Moberley; Bombay Volunteer Rifles; Officers of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, Mr. E. Hopman, Consul for Germany; Dr. G. Gorio, Consul for Italy; Mons. Chas. L. C. Barret, Consul for France; the Hon'ble Mr. Glazebrook, Mr. A. K. Leslie, Mr. A. M. Tod and Mr. J. Pell.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

A United Memorial Service of the Scottish Churches was held yesterday evening at St. Andrew's Church, Dockyard Road. The Church had been handsomely draped in black and purple. The Rev. J. Cameron, Senior Chaplain, officiated at the service, assisted by the Rev. J. S. Gordon, the Rev. J. D. Coutts, the Rev. Dr. Scott and the Rev. H. E. Barrell. There was a very large attendance.

After the late King's favourite hymn "Abide with me" had been sung, the Rev. J. Cameron delivered the following address:

"It gives added meaning to the words we have just sung, to know that "Abide with me" was our departed Monarch's favourite hymn; and this knowledge gives us besides an insight to his mind and character which makes the spectacle of the nation's mourning not only solemn but pathetic as well. Beneath the sense of loss and beneath the sorrow in which all so deeply share, there is in the hearts of all of us the feeling that a King has met the common lot of men. In the history of the world there has never been such widespread mourning as that in which we participate to-day. For there has never been an Empire like this to which we belong, and there has never been a death so quickly felt and so spontaneously mourned throughout the world. The mourning is not confined within the limits of the Empire; for the sorrow of his own people at the King's illness and death has called forth a sympathetic response among the nations, such as has never been seen before. Truly we may say that the King was the best known and the most exalted personage in the world. But he, too, has fallen. Upon him, too, the darkness has descended, already his place knows him no more. There is a saying of the Roman poets that "Death with impartial hand knocks at the cottage of the labourer and at the palace of the king." And this reflection stays with us to-night and makes our solemnities still more real. Death has come to the King. There is no resisting that summons. There will be no resisting it when our turn comes. And to-night we mourn not only for the great Monarch, but the man who has gone before us into the silent tomb. He has solved the problem which each of us in turn must face and has gone to stand before his King and ours. Does it not then touch our hearts to still finer feelings, and raise our minds to lofsier thoughts to know that our King lives in our hopes, in our fears and in our faith? He, too, with all his greatness and his rank and his experience of human affairs felt the need of forgiveness and of something more than human aid. He, too, joined in the cry that arises out of man's consciousness of weaknesses and mistakes: "Come, friend of sinners, thus abide with me!" And how better can we leave him and how better can we say farewell to the King who has ruled over us so graciously and so well than by repeating the simple prayer? For when our turn comes whether we be kings or priests or labourers working for our daily bread, we shall have no merits of our own on which to rely, we shall have no victories or triumphs to proclaim, our only hope will be in the mercy of a living and an all-wise God. When Queen Victoria died, the first thing the King said to his Councillors and Ministers was that he would serve his country as long as he had breath in his body. And while we acknowledge with deep gratitude that he has kept his word, let his fine example turn our thoughts, when the day of mourning is past, to our new King and to our country and let us resolve that we in our turn will do what we can for King and country."

Special services were also held at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, and St. Mary's Church, Parel, where the G. I. P. Volunteers attended.

ST. JOHN'S, COLABA.

A memorial service for the troops of the Bombay Garrison was held yesterday evening at St. John's Church, Colaba. There were special parades in the lines, and the men of the Royal Garrison Artillery and 1st Gloucester Regiment marched to church under the command of Colonel G. B. Davidson, R. G. A.. The form of service was that prescribed for the occasion for all services in the Diocese of Bombay and was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, the band of the 1st Gloucester Regiment accompanying the choral portions. The service was a most impressive one. The church had been handsomely draped with purple hangings, and these combining with the white uniforms of the troops filled the church with a mass of simple colour, which added to the dignity of the occasion.

PARSI MEMORIAL MEETING.

The Parsis of Bombay held a memorial meeting yesterday in the Hall of the Wadia Fire Temple. The hall was crowded with ladies and gentlemen and late-comers had to stand outside for want of room. Among those present on the occasion were: Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji; the Hon'ble Dr. Temulji B. Nariman; Mr. Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia; Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar; Mr. Behramji N. Seervai; Khan Bahadur B. D. Registrar; Mr. Oskerji Kowasji Domgiar and others.

Shams-ul-Ulms Dastoor Darab Peshotan Sanjana officiated at the prayers. Dastoor Darab invoking the blessings of God on the departed soul of King Edward said, the King by a life of strenuous labour in the cause of peace had earned the everlasting gratitude of the world. He was a just monarch, in whose reign the Parsis had attained to the present state of their prosperity. Dastoor Darab further said that the sad death of King Edward had plunged the whole Parsi community in deep grief. The Parsis earnestly prayed that King Edward's soul might rest in peace in heaven. The community offered their most respectful condolence to the Queen-Mother Alexandra, King George V, Queen Mary and the Duke of Cornwall in their sad bereavement. In conclusion Dastoor Darab invoked the choicest blessings of God on the rule of King George V, and prayed that the Royal Family may enjoy a long life of happiness and prosperity, that the new King may follow in the footsteps of King Edward and Queen Victoria and protect the small community of the Parsis and that the Union Jack may continue to fly triumphantly to protect the cause of truth, justice and righteousness in every corner of the globe.

HINDU PRAYERS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Hindu Mahajan Committee arrangements were made for offering special prayers by the Hindus at the Nar-Narayen temple, Javar Baug, at 9 a.m. The Sabha-Mandage of the temple as well as the adjoining hall were crowded with Hindus of different castes and sects. Pandit Jadhavji Maharaj led the service by first offering prayers to Nar-Narayan, the God of the Temple. Prayers in Sanskrit, specially prepared for the occasion by Rao Saheb P. B. Joshi were then offered to the following effect:—"We bow Thee OLord because Thou art the Creator of this world, Thou dost preserve us and in Thy hand lies the end of this world. Thou art the Lord of all but there is no Lord over Thee; Thou knowest everything but we know Thee not; Thou hast made the whole world visible and still Thou art invisible to us; Thou art the oldest of the old and yet there is no old ages with Thee; Thou dwellest in our hearts and still we mortals think that Thou art not near to us; Thou art one and yet Thou dost pervade the whole universe. Different faiths have different ways of salvation, yet as the waters of the different rivers in the end meet together in the waters of the ocean, similarly the prayers of different faiths and people, though differing in language and thought, yet in the end they all approach Thee. We pray Thee OLord to grant everlasting peace and happiness to the soul of our late King Emperor Edward VII in whose reign we have enjoyed manifold blessings. And OLord we also pray Thee to give strength and courage to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra to bear this misfortune with patience and be Thou graciously pleased to give strength and power to our King Emperor George the Fifth to walk in the footsteps of his illustrious father." After this Pandit Jadhavji Maharaj performed the Hari Kirtan which lasted for one hour.

In response to the invitation of Messrs. S.K. Bole, D. K. Waghamare and the other Trustees of Shree Lakshmi Narayen Temple at Old Nagpada many persons of the Bhandari, Koli, Marathi and the other Hindu backward communities met together yesterday in the said temple and a memorable service (Bhajan) was held to the pious memory of the late King-Emperor.

The Pathare Prabhu Hindus met at Zoba's Temple, Zoba's Cart, at 3 p. m., and offered similar prayers.

The members of the Pathare Samaj met at the Samaj rooms at 3-30 p. m. and also offered similar prayers.

The Vaishnav Community met at the Mahraj Mandir, Bunleshwar, in the afternoon, Mahraj Balkrishna Lalji presiding. Resolutions expressing regret at the demise of the late King, and loyalty towards King George V were carried. Prayers were then offered for the repose of the late Monarch.

The grain merchants suspended all transactions and closed their shops yesterday. They met in the Rooms of the Association at 4 p.m., Mr. Lakhamsey Nappoo presiding and offered prayers.

MAHOMEDAN MEETING.

Yesterday being the Mahomedans' Jumma day, the Mahomedans assembled in the Jumma Mosque at noon to offer Jumma prayers. After the Jumma prayes ended, Kazi Mahomed Ali Murgay, Head Kazi of the Mahomedans in Bombay, offered special prayers for His late Majesty King Edward VII.

In the evening, a public meeting of the Mahomedans was held at the Muzaffarabad Hall, Kazi Mahomed Ali Murgay presiding.

Kazi Murgay, in opening the proceedings, referred to the innumerable good qualities of King Edward and His late Majesty's sympathy towards India. The Kazi said King Edward was the first to throw open the doors of the Council of the Secretary of State, and Imperial and local Councils to Indians.

Syed Maijudin was the next to address the meeting. He said that the late King was related to many nations who all not only respected him but also acted according to his advice. The speaker compared His Majesty with Nooshirwan Adil (the Just) of Persia and concluded by saying that the Mahomedans were proud that they had been governed by a King like Edward VII.

It was then resolved to send a telegram of condolence and loyalty to the new King and to the Private Secretary of H.E. the Governor. This terminated the proceedings.

Pursuant to the orders of the Anjuman-i-Islam all the Mahomedans suspended business yesterday and as a mark of respect to the memory of the late King and the poor were fed.

KHOJA SYMPATHY.

The Imami Ismaili Khojas who are the followers of His Highness the Aga Khan, suspended their business yesterday. They met at their Jamatkhana in the afternoon and offered prayers for the repose of the soul of the deceased King.

The Ishna Ashri Khojas also suspended their business yesterday and met in the afternoon to offer similar prayers.

PERSIAN SYMPATHY.

Pursuant to the orders of Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Persian Consul, all the Persian subjects closed their places of business yesterday and observed the day as one of general mourning. The Persian Mahomedans met at 4 p.m., at the Imamwada, Baboola Tank Road. Aga Sheikh Abdool Kasam, high priest, presided, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Mirza. They offered special prayers for the repose of the soul of the deceased monarch.

The Persian Armenian Christians met in the Armenian Church at Madows Street.

The Persian Zoroastrians met at the same hour at the Dadysheth Atashbehram (fire-temple), the Vice-Consul Aga Mirza Nosratolla Khan, presiding. Resolution expressing heartfelt sorrow at the demise of the late King was passed in solemn silence. The Vice-Consul in his speech referred to the sympathy of the late King Edward towards Persia. The Persian Zoroastrians then offered prayers in the fire-temple similar to those offered by the Parsees.

JEWISH SERVICES.

Memorial services were held in Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Synagogues in the Fort and Byculla at 10 a.m. yesterday morning, when most impressive sermons were delivered by the ministers of the respective Synagogues to large congregations.

After the service in the Fort Synagogue Mr. A. J. Raymond placed at the foot of the King's Statue a beautiful wreath sent by Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart. and Lady Sassoon.

THE DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

The boys (over 200) of the above Institution offered prayers at 12 noon yesterday. The Secretary, Mr. K. R. Paymaker, and the Superintendent, Mr. H. Rose, were present on this occasion and joined in that prayer. The English and Marathi prayers in "prose" were read by the Secretary. The boys sang pathetic poems and they were much affected with grief. Their voice was choked up while reciting those poems and they acctually shed tears.

WREATHS ON THE KING'S STATUE.

About 50 wreaths were placed yesterday on the Kings' statue at the Esplanade Road. The arrangements were entrusted to Mr. J. J. Pastakia, Senior Municipal Inspector. The Acting Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Cadell, and the Executive Engineer, Mr. Joseph Hall, were also present for some time. The following ladies and gentlemen among others sent the wreaths:—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; Sir Adamji Peerbhoy; Sir Jacob and Lady Sassoon; members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club; members of the Bombay Club; Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. and staff; the nurses of the Y. W. C. A.; members of the Y. W. C. A.; the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores; Khan Saheb Abu Haji Mahomed; Lodge "Sir Lawrence Jenkins;" European and Indian Staff of the Victoria Terminus; the Bombay Police Force; Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathoo Sailor; Lodge "Emulation"; the Pupils of the Alexandra Native Girls' "English Institution; R. I. M. S. "Hardinge;" Lodge "Eastern Star;" Staff and office of the Post-Master General, Bombay; The Staff of the "Times of India"; R.I.M. Dockyard Staff; Rustam Meherban Aga; M. M. Marshall; F. M. Garda; Bullion Keepers of the Crawford, Brakine Road and Bhuleshwar Markets and others.

RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY SERVICES.

The local railways and the tramway services in Bombay were practically the only departments of labour where ordinary duties were carried on. On each the ordinary Sunday service was run, but as a special observance, all trains halted for a quarter of an hour commencing at noon, and at every station of any size the staff paraded on the platform and stood to attention in silence. All cars on the Bombay tramway service halted for quarter of an hour at the same time.

MOFUSSIL MESSAGES.

SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 20.

Memorial services are being held in all churches from daybreak.

The State service in Christ Church began at noon and was attended by high officials and their families. It was a most solemn and impressive function.

Archdeacon Nicolls took for his text from the Galatians, fifth chapter, 13th verse, "By love serve one another."

In the course of his sermon he said:—"To-day we join with all the other subjects of our King-Emperor throughout the world in the sad task of laying to rest the mortal remains of our dearly loved Sovereign Lord, Edward the Seventh. We do this, as we should naturally do in the case of any other dear brother departed, in the certain and happy hope of the resurrection to eternal life which is assured into all faithful Christians, according to both the promise and the mighty working of the Lord Christ, He is able "to subdue all things unto Himself. All we can do now is to lay him to rest with reverent and thankful hearts. We return thanks to the Almighty for his long life usefully spent first as Prince and then as King, in promoting the welfare of his subjects. We thank him for a noble example of watchful care which, whenever a calamity occurred at home or abroad, made King Edward first in the field with some touching message of thoughtful sympathy. We gratefully think of our late Sovereign, as always at work, dying at last in harness at his post, the administration of all his sorrowing people. In all that he did for his Empire during a brief and glorious reign, there stands out in bold relief, as in some ways his very lifework, that tactful dealings with the nations around, which earned for him the title of "Peacemaker." It is as such we may be sure that his name will be handed down to generations to come, long after we ourselves shall have followed him behind the veil. To attempt any account of his reign or to give you an exhaustive description of his character is a task beyond my powers. I am content to sum up all that might be said in the one word "Service." He teaches us by his manly and kindly example the simple and Christian duty of service, first taught by our Divine Master, when He bade us give a cup of cold water to some little one, and when after the Last Supper having bathed His disciples' feet He rose and sitting down again in their midst said "I have given you an example that ye should do as I have done to you." It is well that in this age of the cult of self, of waxing luxury and waning patriotism, we should read, mark and learn the simple lesson of a Royal life, and should bring into our lives this thought as a main-spring of action. How can I serve others, how can I spend and be spent for their welfare? While, then, we join in laying to rest our late Sovereign, I appeal to you who listen to me to show your gratitude for his loving useful life by dedicating yourselves afresh to the noble duty of service. "By love, serve one another."

Both Hindus and Mahomedans held services in their respective places of worship. The Hindus also fed the poor.

MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 20.

A memorial service at Christ Church was attended by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and staff, and by all the principal officers of Government now at Mahableshwar. The service was similar to that held at Bombay Cathedral, and the Bishop of the Diocese and the local chaplains took part in it.

A special memorial prayer meeting of all Hindoos was held this evening at 6 o'clock at Sheth Damodardas Gordhandas Sukhadvala's Jubilee Cottage. There was a large attendance. Shastri Jivram and Rao Bahadur Marathe offered prayers. The Hon'ble Mr. Parekh echoed in feeling terms the heartfelt sorrow of all His Majesty's Indian subjects invoking peace and God's blessings on the soul of the late Beloved Emperor.

MATHERAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, MAY 20.

A meeting of Hindu residents and visitors of Matheran was held this afternoon at Chowk Hall. The Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar presided. A resolution was passed expressing heartfelt and profound sorrow for the sad, untimely and sudden death of the King-Emperor Edward VII and offering respectful condolence to the members of the Royal family in the great calamity which has deprived them of a warm hearted affectionate head, the Empire of a wise, sagacious and well-beloved Sovereign, India of an Emperor genuinely and warmly sympathetic and solicitous to promote the welfare and prosperity of the people, and the civilized world of a zealous and devoted friend of peace, amity and good-will among nations.

Leading Hindu gentlemen have arranged to distribute cloth and grain worth a thousand rupees to the poor according to Hindu custom.

BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, MAY 20.

Pursuant to the orders of His Highness the Maharaja published in an extraordinary issue of the Bhavnagar Darbari "Gazette," all schools and public offices are closed, and all business is suspended today as a mark of respect to the memory of His Majesty the late King-Emperor. At noon people of different communities, Hindus, Jains, Parsis, Mahomedans, etc., met in large numbers in their respective places of worship and offered prayers for the everlasting peace of the dear departed soul. Grain and clothes were distributed among the poor. The "Gazette" also orders the firing of 68 minute guns, the last gun to be fired and the flag to be dropped as the sun sets.

HUBLI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, MAY 20.

The Parsees of Hubli, Dharwar and Gadag assembled to-day at Hormazdbag and solemnly offered prayers to the Almighty for the repose of the soul of their late beloved King Emperor Edward VII. The brilliant career of His Majesty was eulogized in befitting terms by the President, Mr. Burjorji Manekjee Patel, and it was unanimously resolved that a telegram be despatched through the Collector of Dharwar to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay expressing the meeting's sincere grief and condolence to their Imperial Majesty's King George V. and Queen Mary and Her Imperial Majesty Queen Alexandra. After the distribution of silver coins to the poor by the President the meeting dispersed.

This being the day fixed for the funeral of His late Majesty King Edward VII a large assemblage of representatives of all the communities met at the Haraidhi Temple, this afternoon, at the invitation issued under the orders of His Highness Maharana Shri Chhatrasinji, Rajs of Rajpipla. The irreparable loss which all India and the British Empire has sustained by the demise of the most loving and the noblest of Sovereigns, his exemplary character, and the influence for good which that character had upon the affairs and peace of the world, were dwelt upon. Prayers were then offered by the religious leaders of the different Communities in which all most fervently joined in the strict mourning that was observed, and shops, schools and offices throughout the State were closed and 68 minute guns will be fired at the appointed hour.

LONAVLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONAVLA, MAY 20.

A meeting of Parsis, ladies and gentlemen, assembled at Adenwalia's fire temple this afternoon and offered prayers for His Majesty the late King-Emperor and long life to the present King-Emperor and Empress.

NUWARACLIYA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NUWARACLIYA, MAY 20.

Bombay gentlemen who have come here for change met together and prayed for the peace of the soul of their late beloved Sovereign and invoked blessings for His Majesty King George V and the Royal family. The service was led by Mr. Kesandas Tribhowandas Mangaldas, grandson of Sir Mangaldas, who had the unique honour of receiving His late lamented Majesty at his Girgaum Mansion in 1875.

SURAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MAY 20.

To-day there was deep mourning in Surat and the various communities held special memorial services for the late King-Emperor. Handbills over the signature of the heads of the communities, the Nagarseth, the Hon'ble Sardar Davar Modiji, and Hon'ble Sardar Syad Edrus were freely distributed requesting the citizens to stop all business and close their shops. The Parsee community assembled at the invitation of their head, the Sardar Davar Kaikhusro Modi, at their principal Surat fire temple and the Dastur, Priests and others offered religious prayers for the peace of the soul of His late Majesty. The whole meeting rose and with uplifted hands devoutly joined in the supplication.

It was unanimously resolved that a telegram be sent through His Excellency by the Sardar Davar to submit the respectful condolences of the Parsee community to the Imperial family. Silver coins were distributed among the priests and poor Parsees. The Nagareth held religious services in his own Jain temple for the repose of the soul of His late Majesty.

MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 20.

The benighted Presidency was this day truly benighted. Work was suspended completely, European and Indian joining in paying respectful homage to His late Majesty. A casual visit to the principal parts of the city was convincing. In fact, the city was deserted. Memorial services were held in all places of public worship and prayers were offered in mosques and temples. The principal service was at St. George's Cathedral which was largely attended and Heads of departments were present. The troops attended St. Mary's, Fort St. George, which was packed. As I am despatching, the guns are booming a salute.

AMONG books which Messrs. Longmans have nearly ready is "Education and Citizenship in India" by Mr. Leonard Alston of Cambridge, and formerly of Elphinstone College, Bombay.

LIEUT.-COL. G. T. M. BRIDGES, D.S.O., 4th Dragoon Guards, is engaged in the translation of General von Bernhardt's new work on cavalry, to which an introduction is being written by General Sir John French.

A marriage has been arranged to take place in Burma, between Eric H. Thirkell-White, of the Andamans (late Middlesex Regt.), elder son of Sir Herbert Thirkell-White, K. C. I. E., Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, and Frances Cecile, eldest daughter of Frank Broome, of Winterbourne, Weybridge.

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Budget passed through its second reading and all subsequent stages in the House of Lords on Thursday. Parliament adjourned on Friday for the Spring recess.—Mr. C. H. Lyell (L.) has been returned for South Edinburgh, following the vacancy caused by the elevation of Mr. A. Dewar, K. C., to the Bench, and Mr. W. S. B. McLaren (L.) has been returned for the Crewe Division of Cheshire.—Speaking at Oxford on Wednesday Sir E. Grey claimed that with the Budget the whole victory had been with the Liberal Party.—Lord St. Aldwyn in a report to the Board of Trade on the Port of London dues, declares that the "maximum" rates at first asked were excessive.—The Hartlepool election petition trial has resulted in the unseating of Sir Christopher Furness on account of the illegal practices of Mr. Wallace and Mr. Butler.—The Prince of Wales and Lord Morley were the principal speakers at the Royal Academy banquet on Saturday night. The Royal Academy this year is a fair display not calculated to arouse enthusiasm. Mr. A. S. Cope and Mr. C. W. Hemy have been elected Royal Academicians and Mr. Adrian Stokes an Associate.—Lord Gladstone, the Governor-General of South Africa, left England on Saturday for Cape Town.—Commander Peary arrived in London on Monday, and on Wednesday evening was presented with the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society at Queen's Hall.—M. Louis Paulhan, winner of the "Daily Mail" £10,000 aviation prize, was entertained at a "dejeuner" at the Savoy Hotel on Saturday last before leaving England, and was the object of hearty demonstrations at Charing-cross Station and at Folkstone.—Mr. Cecil Grace flew 46 miles across the Island of Sheppey and back, being in the air 51 minutes.—Canon G. H. Walpole, rector of Lambeth, has been elected Bishop of Edinburgh.—The brewers interested in the London trade have resolved to raise the price of beer.—The coaching season opened on Monday in very depressing weather.—The Lancashire cotton trade dispute is reaching a crisis, the operatives' organizations being determined to oppose the five per cent. reduction in wages and the employers insisting on it.—A substantial decline in the price of rubber was shown at the auctions on Tuesday.—The May day demonstrations in Hyde Park on Sunday were attended by a larger crowd than formerly.—The replay of the Cup tie final at Liverpool on Thursday last week ended in a win for Newcastle by two goals to none.—The cricket season opened on Monday.

The King spent the week-end at Sandringham, where some improvements have recently been carried out in the grounds. His Majesty returned to London on Monday evening.

The Queen and Princess Victoria left Corfu in the Victoria and Albert on Monday. On the following day the yacht anchored off

Commonwealth of Australia, paid official calls on Monday on the American, French, and Russian Ambassadors.

A lady, who has recently seen Mr. Chamberlain at Cannes, writes that she was glad to see him looking much better than she expected, and that he was keenly interested as ever in the political state of affairs. He had been specially struck with the excellent maiden speeches in the House of Commons by some of the young Conservative members.

Dr. Hans Richter is making satisfactory progress. He will be unable to conduct any of the remaining performances of "The Ring" at Convent Garden; but it is hoped that by the end of the week he will be able to leave London, when he may probably go to the Continent for rest and change.

Dr. John Milne, the seismologist, who has been confined to his bed since Sunday by a sudden attack of illness, is slightly better.

At a meeting of the Belfast Corporation in committee on Wednesday it was unanimously agreed, on the motion of the Lord Mayor, to confer the freedom of the city on Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in recognition of his services to education.

At a largely attended meeting held at the County Buildings, Northampton, on Saturday, it was decided to open a subscription list for the purpose of presenting the Duke of Grafton with his portrait in oils in commemoration of his entering his 90th year in June next. Mr. Cope, R.A., will be commissioned to paint the picture.

Sir Henry Maxwell Lyte, who broke his thigh in February, is now convalescent, and an examination made by means of the Rontgen Rays last week proved that the bone has united satisfactorily.

Mr. W. Fischer Wilkinson has been appointed Principal of the new School of Metalliferous Mining in Cornwall. Mr. Wilkinson has had experience of mining in many parts of the world. He served on the Rand for some years as a member of the Consolidated Goldfields staff. Mr. J. J. Beringer is severing his 28 years' connexion with Camborne to take charge of metalliferous subjects in the curriculum of the new school.

The Duke of Northumberland has been re-elected President of the Royal Institution for the coming year; Sir J. Crichton-Browne has been elected treasurer, and Sir William Crookes secretary.

The new member for Crewe is the son of Mr. Duncan McLaren, a former member for Edinburgh, and of the daughter of Mr. Jacob Bright of Rochdale. He has represented Crewe before—from 1886 to 1895. Mr. McLaren has a brother (Sir Charles McLaren) and a nephew (Mr. Francis McLaren) in the present House of Commons, and he will be welcomed back there by a large number of members who knew him in the last Gladstone Parliament.

A "matinee," organized by Mrs. Charles Watney, with a view to raising funds for the British Girls' Patriotic League, was given on Tuesday afternoon at the Court Theatre. Mr. R. C. Carton's comedy entitled "Sunlight and Shadow" was played by Mr. Arthur Chesney, Mr. Leslie Hamer, Mr. Jules Shaw, Mr. C. H. Croker-King, Mr. Arthur Holland, Miss Mabel Aldridge, Miss May Leslie Stuart, and Miss Violet Sterne, Miss Christine D'Almayne sang. "The Banner of St. George," while "England, my England," by Martin Shaw, was sung for the first time by Mr. Charles Copland. Mme. Gana and Miss Gana, Mme. de Domingues, Lady Robertson, Lord and Lady Tenterden, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis Francis were among the audience, and a number of Guardsmen and Pensioners from Chelsea Hospital were also present. Programmes were sold by girl members of the league, all of whom were dressed in white.

Sir Robert Chalmers, K.C.B., Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, has appointed Mr. J. G. B. Canny to be his private secretary, in succession to Mr. N. F. W. Faber, promoted.

Obituary.—General Sir W. P. Wright, Major-Gen. A. F. Hart-Synnot, Col. C. L. Peel, Major C. H. Eathoven, and Col. T. M. Ward.—"Times."

THE HOARDED WEALTH OF INDIA.

At a meeting of the East India Association, held, at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on May 2, Mr. T.H.S. Biddulph read a paper on "The Unearthing of Hoarded Wealth in India and connection therewith the Financing Feeder Railways and Canals." Sir Lesley C. Probyn presided.

Mr. Biddulph said they had to recognise there was a fabulous amount of capital dormant in India, which it should be the object of the Government to unearth and encourage the use of for the benefit of the owners and the community generally. The ordinary native must be satisfied as to a market for his investment and a guaranteed minimum rate of interest. He suggested the best way of accomplishing these objects would be to allow railway companies to supply their own capital, and to convert into companies all existing lines other than those constructed for purely strategical purposes, to guarantee a minimum rate of four and a half per cent. to investors, who must be natives of India, resident in India over a certain length of time, or servants of Government, and to provide a ready means of selling out. The ordinary native had no means of disposing of shares. It was because his silver and gold hoards were hardly convertible that he collected them, but he would just as soon invest them, if he could be certain of converting his investment into cash whenever an emergency arose. Indian railways in 1907 yielded a return of 5·86 per cent. on the £274,000,000 sterling spent up to date, so that the Government would run little risk in granting a guarantee of four and a half per cent. If such a scheme tended to encourage a general desire for law and order and to discourage anything savouring of sedition or unrest, the result would be cheaply purchased.

THE CROWN COLONIES AND INDIAN EMIGRATION.

The departmental committee appointed by Lord Crewe, under the chairmanship of Lord Sanderson, to inquire into the question of Indian emigration to the Crown Colonies has completed its labours, and the report was signed a few days ago.

It is understood that the Committee are opposed to the permission of any system of indenture which makes obligatory repatriation on or before the termination of the contract, or which stands in the way of Indians obtaining small plots of land for cultivation and settling in the country.

There is reason to believe that the report will show that the labouring population of Mauritius, so largely recruited from India for years past, is sufficient to meet the needs of the island, and that a system of indentured contract is not further required. The report will point out the varying conditions of labour supply in the West Indian Colonies.

One of the most interesting and significant features of the inquiry was the appearance before the Committee of representatives of the negro and half-caste populations of some of the West Indian Islands to urge that the communities concerned are sufficiently large to meet the local demands for labour, and that consequently there is no need to make provision for further Indian immigration.

IMPERIAL ART.

Presentation of Charter.

An interesting epoch in the career of the Royal British Colonial Society of Artists was marked at a banquet held at the Hotel Cecil, London, when the Duke of Argyll made a formal presentation of the charter granted to the society by the late King. It is twenty-four years since, on the invitation of a number of residents in Melbourne, Victoria, an important collection of pictures, sent from England by Sir Coutts Lindsay, was exhibited in that city. The success of that venture led to the formation of a new association, named the Anglo-Australian Society of Artists, "for the purpose of affording the Australian public the opportunity of becoming acquainted with contemporary English art, and for the furtherance, culture, and promotion of the fine arts in Australian Colonies." In 1904 the society, in response to the sympathy and interest extended to it from other parts of the Empire, changed its title, by the authorisation of the late King, to that of the Royal British Colonial Society of Artists, in order to express the enlargement of its sphere of operations. Lord Strathcona then became the honorary president. On August 31st last King Edward was graciously pleased to grant to the society a character with diploma to its members and associates. In this Royal charter it is set forth that "the objects of the society are the uniting in one body artists of the Empire for the advancement of the arts of painting sculpture, etching, engraving, decoration, and architecture, and generally the encouragement of these arts throughout the Dominions beyond the seas, and of bringing the arts of the Dominions, States, and Colonies under the notice of our subjects residing within the United Kingdom."

LAST ILLNESS OF KING EDWARD.

The first Announcement.

London, May 6.

THE King was unable to be present at Victoria Station yesterday to meet the Queen on her arrival home from the Continent, as he was suffering, as stated in the Court Circular, from a severe cold.

Between six and seven o'clock the following announcement was issued from the Palace:—

His Majesty the King is suffering from a severe bronchial attack and has been confined to his room for the last two days.

At about 8 o'clock the following bulletin was issued:—

The King is suffering from an attack of bronchitis and has been confined to his room for two days.

His Majesty's condition causes some anxiety.

F. H. Laking, M. D.
James Reid, M. D.
R. Douglas Powell, M. D.

His Majesty, while at Biarritz, suffered from a somewhat similar attack, but he made light of it, and on his return to London the King looked very well; he transacted a quantity of business and paid visits to the Opera and the theatre. When His Majesty went to view the pictures at the Royal Academy a week ago a marked change was, says the "Times," noticeable in his appearance. It was observed that he looked tired and a little pale, and there were some fears of a return of throat and chest trouble. The week-end visit to Sandringham was, it is understood, designed principally to combat the threatened attack by a change of scene and air and a comparative rest from affairs of State. His Majesty returned apparently better, but it is believed that the sudden changes of weather have affected his health.

Although the King has been confined to his room he has given audiences and has attended to matters of business, and up to last evening he was still about.

The King's three physicians, Sir Francis Laking, Sir James Reid, and Sir Douglas Powell, met again at Buckingham Palace late last night and visited His Majesty. Arrangements were made for Sir Francis Laking and Sir James Reid to sleep at the Palace last night, so that they might be immediately at hand in the event of any serious development in his Majesty's condition. Sir Francis slept at the Palace on Wednesday night so as to be within call.

Everything possible was done at the Palace yesterday to prevent the King being disturbed by unnecessary noises. The carriage ways under the arches between the front of the Palace and the quadrangle were covered with peat to deaden the noise of horses' hoofs and the rattle of carriage wheels, and measures were taken to maintain complete silence within the Palace. It was stated last night that His Majesty was in good spirits. During the evening he received several members of the Royal Family, including the Duke and Duchess of Teck.

SUDDEN AND ALARMING ATTACK.

LATER.

This morning's news of the King is, unhappily, very serious indeed.

Five doctors held a consultation at Buckingham Palace, and soon after 11 o'clock the following bulletin was issued:—

The King has passed a comparatively quiet night, but the symptoms have not improved, and his Majesty's condition gives rise to grave anxiety.

(Signed)
Francis Laking,
James Reid,
R. Douglas Powell,
Bertrand Dawson,
St. Clair Thomson.

The grave wording of the bulletin made the profoundest impression upon the many callers at the Palace, and when the early editions of the evening papers conveyed the news to the waiting public it was received with deep emotion. No one attempted to minimise its seriousness: but everywhere the hope was expressed that a more favourable report would given in the bulletin to be issued this evening.

STATEMENT BY LORD KNOLLYS.

At one o'clock this afternoon, after the grave bulletin of the morning had been posted publicly on the gates of Buckingham Palace, Lord Knollys received Press representatives for a few moments. His Majesty's private secretary said that he was unable to add anything to what had already been stated by the King's physicians beyond the fact that another bulletin will be issued this evening, probably between half-past six and half-past seven. The King, it was gathered, had not seen any callers except members of the Royal Family. The Archbishop of Canterbury, although he was at the Palace for some time did not see his Majesty. Lord Knollys added that yesterday morning, when the King received Lord Islington and the Agent-General for Queensland, his Majesty, though not in perfect health, was well compared with his condition to-day. A representative referred to a report that is abroad to the effect that his Majesty caught a chill whilst he was at Sandringham during the week-end. Lord Knollys, however, replied that he could not say whether this was so. Indeed, he remarked, it was impossible to tell precisely when the illness began, or how it originated.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S ANXIETY.

This morning's bulletin, although timed 10-30, was not issued until after 11. The Prince of Wales was anxiously awaiting the news, as well as the Archbishop of Canterbury, who saw his Royal Highness immediately after the doctors' report was received. The explanation of the difference in the official report and the earlier intimation, says the Press Association, is that those about his Majesty were deceived by the fact that he had passed a comparatively quiet night, and assumed therefore, that there was some improvement. A detailed examination by the physicians showed that the bronchial tubes, instead of being better, were somewhat more seriously affected, and hence the expression in the bulletin that "His Majesty's condition gives rise for grave anxiety." The number of callers at the Palace to sign the visitors' book has been phenomenal, and the entrance hall has been crowded since about ten o'clock. At half-past twelve the Prince of Wales had not left Buckingham Palace, but had remained since his early morning call. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein had also made a personal call, and other members of the Royal Family would, it was understood, lunch with the Queen and Princess Victoria. There is no slackening in public interest in his Majesty's condition, and the stream of motors and carriages to the visitors' door is constant. Neither the Archbishop of Canterbury nor Dr. Edgar Sheppard, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, who has also been at the Palace for some time, saw the King.

The Princess of Wales joined the Prince at the Palace shortly after half-past one o'clock. Other members of the Royal Family present, in addition to the Queen and Princess Victoria, it is understood, are Princess Louise (the Duchess of Argyll) and Prince Christian.

THE SCENE AT NOON.

It was stated during the morning that the bulletin would be posted at noon on the central gates of the Palace, and a considerable crowd was in waiting at that hour who were uninformed of his Majesty's condition. The minutes flew by, but the bulletin was not posted publicly, and it was only gradually that it became known to the people who were waiting that five physicians were in attendance, and that his Majesty's condition gave rise to "grave anxiety." All who heard this grave news of the morning took it very seriously. "It has all come upon us so suddenly, whatever shall we do!" exclaimed one lady almost in tears. From all sides one heard expressions of the greatest anxiety. To the list of callers were now added Prince Christian, the Lord Mayor, Lord Rosebery, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Salisbury, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hartman. Upon all who called at the Palace the grave news cast its reflection, and all came away wearing a sad expression.

THE BULLETIN POSTED.

The bulletin was posted at half-past twelve. When the document was displayed it was eagerly scanned, and its contents were passed round amongst those who were unable to get near the notice board. Profound disappointment was expressed by every one at the bad news which it contained, but this was coupled with the fervent hope that perhaps the crisis would soon pass, and that this evening's bulletin might be more favourable. The stream of callers continued this afternoon, amongst the earliest being the Russian Ambassador, Lord Brassey, Lord and Lady Granard, the Serjeant-at-Arms.

THE QUEEN'S ANXIETY.

The Queen, who nursed and tended the King with such tender solicitude and untiring devotion during the long illness which followed the operation for appendicitis during the first year of his reign, was most eager to reach Buckingham Palace on her return from the Continent last evening, and the courtesies incidental to her Majesty's arrival home were made as brief as possible in order that the Queen might personally ascertain his Majesty's condition without loss of time. The Queen went to his Majesty's room immediately on her arrival at the Palace, and remained with him a considerable time. The Prince of Wales has been a constant visitor to the Palace during the two past days, and he spent the greater part of yesterday there, remaining until late last evening. Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll, sister of the King, was summoned last evening, and arrived at the Palace at a late hour.

CALLERS AT THE PALACE.

Many anxious inquiries were made at Buckingham Palace this morning, and from ten o'clock onwards there was a constant stream of callers. The Prince of Wales drove up in a brougham shortly before half-past ten, and remained. The Archbishop of Canterbury walked to the Palace, and stayed for an hour. It is understood that his Grace saw the Queen. He left at half-past eleven.

Sir R. Douglas Powell motored to the Palace to join his colleagues in attendance on the King shortly after ten. The police on duty failed to recognise him, and his car was stopped at the gates, and not allowed to pass in until he assured them that his presence was authorised.

Lord Milner was also one of the earliest callers, and others during the morning included Lord Suffield, Lord Londesborough, Mrs. Asquith, the German Charge d'Affaires, the Swedish Minister, the Belgian Minister, Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema and Miss Alma-Tadema, Sir Luke Fildes, General Sir John and Lady Slade, Lord Algernon Gordon-Lennox, Sir Rufus Isaacs, Colonel Seely, Major-General Sir Vesey Dawson and Lady Vesey Dawson, Sir William Adair, Colonel Harry Cooper and his son and daughter, Mr. H. J. Greenwood, Mr. H. P. Hussy, Colonel Henry and Mrs. Findyer, Admiral Sir Henry Stephens, Colonel and Lady Mabel King-Hall, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Syng, General and Lady Hildyard, Colonel Granville Smith. The band of the Coldstream Guards played as usual in front of the Palace this morning. The news of his Majesty's grave condition was rapidly disseminated throughout London, and there was an immediate rush in all parts of the Metropolis for noon editions of the evening papers which contained the official bulletin. The King's illness is the sole topic of conversation in business circles in the City and at the West End Clubs, and solicitude for his Majesty's welfare is general.

FEELING IN THE CITY.

The grave news of his Majesty's illness was received in the City with the greatest concern and the Stock Markets were depressed all round. Consols, which stood at 81 13-16 last evening, fell to 81-4 before noon, and when the midday bulletin, with its serious import, became known to the market, they fell to 81. A decline was also manifested in Kaffirs and Rhodesians, while even the Rubber market, which opened good, also felt the effect of the depressing news, but it subsequently rallied. Americans gave way from a dollar to 1 1-2 dollars all round. In fact, there was a general air of anxiety on the Stock Exchange, and later news of King Edward's health is awaited with keen anxiety.

IRELAND AND HIS MAJESTY.

Dublin, May 6.—The report this evening that the King is very seriously ill has been received in Irish circles with very great regret. When a few years ago the King was treated for appendicities by Dr. Treves the "Freeman's Journal," the official organ of the Irish Nationalist party, in a leading article, wrote: "'God save the King'' and we say this in no conventional way." The fact is that King Edward is very popular in Ireland. His visit a few years ago made him a kind of hero. In Dublin he walked through the Coombe District with his hat off, to the astonishment of all his knightly followers. Afterwards in the North he proved, in the same way, that he was the very first of democrats.

FRANCE'S "FAITHFUL FRIEND."

Paris, May 6.—The news of the illness of King Edward, which was known here last evening, was productive of deep concern in French diplomatic circles. President Falliéres, who is at present at Rambouillet, on being informed of his Majesty's indisposition, took steps at once further to acquaint himself with the condition of the King's health, and repeated his inquiries at intervals.

The newspapers, with one exception, have published no comments, but print lengthy telegrams from London. The "Gaulois" declares that, should an irreparable result, it would be the most calculable consequences at a time when England is experiencing one of the most grave crises in her history, and France would have to deplore the loss of a faithful and valuable friend.

THE KING'S THROAT WEAKNESS.

London, May 6.—The careful measures taken at Buckingham Palace and the evident seriousness with which the King's physicians regard his illness may be explained, the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes by the fact that when the King's throat is affected he is liable to have spasmodic contractions of the throat. Obviously, it is right to have the doctors on the spot to give relief in case of an attack as quickly as possible. Such attacks are rather alarming at the moment not at all necessarily grave. In the case, however, of the King the sudden strain which such spasms but upon the blood vessels makes it wise that relief should be given, and given without delay.

NO CHANGE IN THE MORNING.

At 1-30 it was stated that the condition of the King had undergone no material change during the morning, and it was stated at Buckingham Palace that no information supplementary to that contained in this morning's bulletin was available.

At two o'clock a Court official stated that, so far as could be judged, the King was a shade better.

THE CLOSING SCENES.

The closing scenes in the life of King Edward VII are described in the Paris papers of Sunday, May 7.

Paris, May 7.

During the afternoon the Prince of Wales remained at the Palace, and later the Princess of Wales, the Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife arrived.

Soon after six o'clock a second bulletin was issued. This stated:—

"His Majesty's symptoms have become worse during the day, and his condition is now critical."

A large crowd outside Buckingham Palace had awaited this bulletin and poignant grief was plainly to be seen on many faces as the seriousness of this news was realised. Hoping against hope many of the people remained by the Palace railings in the cold and wet until late at night trusting that their vigilance would at last be rewarded by some favourable news. All through the evening callers continued to make their enquiries.

Before the issue of the second bulletin orders were issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury that prayers for the King's recovery should be said in all churches and His Grace who left the Palace before dinner returned about 9·30.

Most of the evening the King lay in a comatose condition, although he rallied a little between nine and ten o'clock. After that he was unconscious until the end, passing away peacefully at a quarter to twelve with the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Duke of Fife, Princess Victoria and Princess Louise standing round his bed side. All his children were there with the exception of the Queen of Norway. The Archbishop of Canterbury attended the dying monarch during his last moments.

Deep grief was witnessed amongst the people who still waited for news outside the Palace. They were unaware of the King's death, until the departure of the Prince of Wales about a quarter past twelve told them by intiation that all was over. A brief bulletin signed by the Royal physicians soon confirmed the terrible news.

COL. T. M. WARD died on May 5 at the age of sixty-eight. Col Ward joined the Army in 1859 and became a lieutenant in the Bombay Art. in 1860. He was admired to the Revenue Survey Department in 1864, and became superintendent of the Sind Revenue survey in 1889, but reverted to military duty in 1890, and retired in the following year with the rank of colonel in the Indian Staff corps.

AT St. Mary Magdalene's, Mortlake, on April 26, Mr. C.S. H. Roberts. 75th Carnatic, Inf., son of Lieut. Col. C. J. Roberts, I. A. (retired), was married to Miss Catherine Eva Henrietta Hamilton, daughter of Dr. H. T. Hamilton, of Essex House, Barnes. The service was performed by the Very Rev. Canon Hogan, assisted by the Rev. Chas. Turner. The bride was given away by her father; the two bridesmaids were Miss Maud Hamilton, youngest sister of the bride, and Miss Monica Plater. Mr. F. D. H. Joy was bestman.

THE CHARGE AGAINST SAVARKAR.

Counsel's Speech for the Defence.

VINAYAK SAVARKAR, an Indian law student, was charged on remand, before Sir Albert de Rutzen at Bow Street, Police Court, on April 30, with sedition, the abetment of murder in India, conspiring to deprive the King of the Sovereignty of British India, and other offences. Mr. Bodkin (instructed by Mr. William Lewis) conducted the case on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions. Mr. Arthur Powell, K. C., and Mr. Parikh appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Bodkin said that among the documents received from India in connection with this case was the deposition of a man named Chatterbhuj, who spoke of his relations with the defendant at India House, Highgate, and gave the names of several persons who were in the habit of going to India House. It was made clear by the depositions that Savarkar took a prominent part in meetings at the house referred to. He presided on several occasions, and made speeches of a revolutionary character. Chatterbhuj referred at length to a book which was printed at India House. It was circulated by post and Savarkar said he must not address any of the wrappers as his handwriting was known to officials in India. He stated also that none of the books was to be posted in the neighbourhood of Highgate. Chatterbhuj was made a member of a secret society, of which Savarkar and one of his brothers were the co-founders. In his deposition he described the objects of the society, which included the levying of war.

The next deposition was that of a man named Koregaonkar, who largely bore out what Chatterbhuj had said as to the proceedings at India House. Koregaonkar stated that in January 1909 he entered India House unannounced, and found that Savarkar was advocating various matters of a treasonable and seditious character. Koregaonkar included in his deposition a translation of some parts of Savarkar's book on the Mutiny, and he also spoke of the defendant's connection with the Mithra Mela, a secret society in India. He also referred to visits to Krishnavarma, in Paris.

Detective-Inspector Parker gave evidence as to taking possession of the defendant's trunk when he was arrested in London, on his return from Paris, on March 13. He found in the trunk a book entitled "War of Independence, 1857," and various manuscripts and documents. Among the letters in Savarkar's possession was one dated Feb. 11, 1910, which ran: "Perhaps you will be pleased to hear two Sundays ago I read an essay on 'How to Organise a Revolution,' at our meeting, and I had some difference of opinion about it. I will send that article later on to you. The difference arose because I said that we should not hesitate to be loyal outwardly and to work secretly. Our friends took exception to that. In Bengal there are many societies which are working splendidly in this policy. In another letter found on the defendant there occurred these passages: "I have almost finished the 'Life of Garibaldi' and part of the third volume of 'Mazzini.' I have discussed our propaganda with another gentleman in the last fifteen days, and have succeeded in converting him to our views, though he has not taken any oath to work for the benefit of his country. But I am confident he will take the oath in a few days. I am very disappointed with two other gentlemen. Still, they are very frequent visitors to our place, and I have not given them up altogether." The witness added that he also found in the defendant's trunk a prohibited pamphlet which was largely circulated in London last year.

In reply to Mr. Powell, the witness said he gave evidence at an inquiry held by the Benchers of Gray's Inn to determine whether the defendant should be called to the Bar. He did not hear Savarkar say that he was in favour of Home Rule, but detested murder, bomb throwing, and measures of that kind.

Mr. Powell: Do you know that several of the persons who made these depositions were in custody at the time?—No, I don't know that.

You have heard that some of them have been executed since?—I have read it in the newspapers.

Have you heard that some of the people who made these depositions have declared that they did so under compulsion, and have recanted?—No, I have not heard that, or seen it in the newspapers.

Re-examined, the witness said he understood that the handwriting of the defendant would be produced at the Bar. The name of Aiyar appeared on the trunk in the defendant's possession. Mr. Powell said he understood that that gentleman claimed the trunk.

Sir Albert de Rutzen: Perhaps he will call for it.

Mr. Bodkin: It is obvious that he is interested in this matter.

Mr. Powell, in addressing the magistrate for the defence, pointed out that there were two series of acts alleged against the defendant. One was in respect of a number of speeches delivered in India during 1905, and the other concerned certain act said to have taken place in 1909 while the defendant was in England. The defendant left India in May 1906 and it had never been suggested that he had returned there. There was a considerable lapse of time between the two sets of acts and he assumed that with regard to the second series provided of course that the magistrate was satisfied that a "prima facie" case had been made out, that he would made an order of committal; and any question that might arise as to whether the trial should take place in this country or in India must be decided by a Divisional Court. He suggested that the matter should be dealt with in England. Mr. Powell, after observing that Savarkar's speeches in India were probably badly reported, went on to say that the depositions contained a reference to the Mithra Mela which had been described as a secret society formed for the purpose of subverting the Government; but it was really founded for the purpose of celebrating the festivals of four gods, and the members advocated devotion to the religion of their own country. One of the deponents had assumed that Savarkar, in speaking of a demon, was really referring to the British Government, but there was no ground fort that assumption. The speeches were quite Oriental in the character, and English people would regard them as sheer nonsense or gibberish. Although these speeches were made in 1906 no steps were taken in regard to them until quite recently, and it would not be right, after that lapse of time, to send the defendant back to India to be tried by one of the newly established courts. There was no more harm in the speeches than there was in the political songs, uncomplimentary to the present Government, which some school children had been taught to sing. The defendant strenuously denied a suggestion that had been made as to his having sent pistols to India, one of which was sold to a person who used it in a nefarious way. Counsel proceeded to argue that the depositions received from India were not admissible as evidence. It had to be shown that a person was a fugitive from justice before evidence could be taken in his absence, and there was no suggestion that the defendant had fled from India because he was afraid of proceedings would be taken against him. Mr. Bodkin said he would like time to consider the points raised by Mr. Powell, and the case was again adjourned.

SIR C. FURNESS UNSEATED.

Judgment in a petition against the return of Sir C. Furness (L.) for Hartlepool was delivered on May 3 by Mr. Justice Phillimore, who said that on the matters they had to decide Mr. Justice Pickford and he were in entire accord. After disposing of several of the charges in the petition as not amounting to any breach of the law his Lordship dealt with the organised visit of miners to the town pronounced illegal and that Mr. Wallace, who organised it, was an agent of the respondent. The expense incurred by him was an expense in the conduct and management of the election and ought to have been returned, and its non-return was an illegal practice. The election must be declared void by reason of the illegal practices of the agent, and they must report Mr. Wallace and Mr. Butler for illegal practices. They had to report that the candidate himself had not been guilty of any corrupt or illegal practice. The respondent must pay the petitioners' costs except as to certain issues.

FROM the 7th to the 3th instant, 2 Europeans, 3 East Indians, 16 Native Christians, 256 Hindus and 43 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 321. The death-rate was 3·7 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 4·9. The deaths are thus classified:—Fevers, 91; bowel complaints, 69; and other causes 161.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The Annual Banquet.

The annual banquet of the Royal Academy was held on April 30 at Burlington House. Sir E. J. Poynter presided, and the Prince of Wales and a large company of distinguished guests were present.

Lord Morley of Blackburn acknowledging the toast of "His Majesty's Ministers" dwelt on the heavy burdens and responsibilities of office. Referring to his own department—India—he said:—

You all remember what Squire Western said in perhaps the greatest of English novels when they had been talking of the ideal and of this and that, "Well now let us talk about the state of the nation or something that everyone understands all acount." (Laughter and cheers). You have heard to-night from Admiral Seymour that he considers the state of the Navy entirely satisfactory. You have heard from my friend Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood that he has got some designs of his own as to ulterior universal compulsory service. (Cheers.) I observe that this illustrious assemblage rather assents (laughter and cheers). But when I look round, with all respect to my betters, I wonder how many here are going to accept that doctrine of universal compulsory service, either in their own proper persons or otherwise. But this is not an occasion for a discussion on that question, and I doubt whether in either House of Parliament it will be at this moment favourably received. Still, Sir Evelyn Wood has said that, on the whole, he regards the efforts of my right hon. friend the Secretary of State for War as being satisfactory as far as circumstances will allow him to go. In responding for His Majesty's Ministers I am glad to notice that I have the Navy on one side entirely satisfactory, and that I have the Army on the other hand carried to such a high a pitch of perfection as it could be, subject to the restriction of the service not being universal and compulsory. I think, on the whole, this toast is justified so far as the Navy goes, and so far as the Army goes. There is all the rest of the field of government and administration left undefended. (Laughter.) If I were to attempt to survey the whole field of government and of administration you would not be very easily or shortly released. So far as that Department goes which my own responsibility is most immediately in and gravely concerned, this is not an occasion for going into all the difficulties—aye, and dangers—that we have for the time surmounted. Speaking as one who is responsible to Parliament and this country for that enormous task, and speaking with entire thankfulness, I think for the moment which means that "Perhaps you will be pleased to hear two Sundays ago I read an essay on 'How to Organise a Revolution,' at our meeting, and I had some difference of opinion about it. I will send that article later on to you. The difference arose because I said that we should not hesitate to be loyal outwardly and to work secretly. Our friends took exception to that. In Bengal there are many societies which are working splendidly in this policy. In another letter found on the defendant there occurred these passages: "I have almost finished the 'Life of Garibaldi' and part of the third volume of 'Mazzini.' I have discussed our propaganda with another gentleman in the last fifteen days, and have succeeded in converting him to our views, though he has not taken any oath to work for the benefit of his country. But I am confident he will take the oath in a few days. I am very disappointed with two other gentlemen. Still, they are very frequent visitors to our place, and I have not given them up altogether." The witness added that he also found in the defendant's trunk a prohibited pamphlet which was largely circulated in London last year.

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HINDUS WANT THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

It is reported that the Hindus in British Columbia will appeal to the Government at Ottawa, and also to the Imperial Government if necessary, for the right to vote. It is understood that already delegates are on their way to England, and that in Vancouver recourse will be had to the courts to test Federal legislation which is obnoxious to the Hindus. Anaranja Singh, an educated Hindu capitalist and the owner of real estate in Vancouver, arrived in Vancouver from Seattle but was refused permission to land. He will make a second attempt to land, and will probably be stopped on the ground that he is not coming by direct passage from his native land. An appeal will be made in the courts against the action of the authorities.

NEW ZEALAND'S POLICY.

Sir Joseph Ward, speaking at Winton last night, gave an outline of the policy of the New Zealand Government. He said that they had decided to accept Lord Kitchener's recommendations, and legislation to give effect to them would be introduced in Parliament. This legislation would include a provision to increase the age for compulsory military training to twenty-five years, and a peace establishment of 20,000 trained men would be provided in addition to 38,251 junior and senior cadets between twelve and eighteen and 10,000 recruits between the ages of eighteen and nineteen. Sir Joseph Ward estimated the cost of internal defence at £400,000 a year.

THE marriage of Mr. St. John Hutchinson, only son of the late Sir Charles Hutchinson, formerly, M.P., for the Rye Division of Sussex and of Lady Hutchinson, of 6 Norfolk Street, Park Lane, to Miss Mary Barnes, daughter of Sir Hugh Barnes, member of the Council of India, of 7, Cheyne Place, Chelsea, and granddaughter of the late Sir John Strachey, was to take place at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on May 7.

LORD ILSINGTON, Governor-designate of New Zealand, was entertained at Chippenham on April 30 at a complimentary dinner by the tenants on his Hilmarton and Hartham estates. During the evening Lord Ilsington was presented with an illuminated address from his tenants; and in the afternoon Lady Ilsington received a silver Georgian inkstand and address from the tenants' wives.

THE JAPAN-BRITISH EXHIBITION,

Naval and Military Section.

The Naval and Military Section of the Japan-British Exhibition, which includes contributions from the Admiralty and War Office, as well as from the Japanese Army and Navy Departments, will possess a popular as well as a professional interest.

The Admiralty have sent a series of naval models illustrating the development of warship design from the time of the Great Harry to the Dreadnought era, and the War Office display will illustrate changes in military equipment from Stuart times to our own. It is however, the Japanese naval and military exhibits which should prove, both on account of their novelty and picturesque setting the greatest attraction to British visitors. This section has been housed in the building formerly devoted to women's work but now appropriated to this epitome of the art of war. Here on either side of a central gangway the land and sea services find representation.

The naval display comprises a number of fine models of war vessels, built in the Japanese dockyards at Kure and Yokosuka, from the Seiki, a sailing ship of 897 tons, launched in 1875, to the 'Aki, a Dreadnought battleship of 19,800 tons launched in 1907. Nor are there wanting models or pictures of earlier specimens of Japanese naval architecture, such as the war junks which took part famous naval battle at Dar-No-Ura in the twelfth century, and decided the rivalry between the Taira and Minamoto families in favour of the latter. This was the era of Yoritomo, one of the most heroic figures in Japanese history.

Curious also are the figureheads from foreign ships wrecked at Hirado in the beginning of the seventeenth century, or about time that Will Adams was cast upon the shores of Japan. In addition there are pictures or models of other quaint vessels used for war, commerce, or pleasure, naval uniforms, ancient and modern, with many other objects of interest illustrating the progress of the empire in nautical affairs.

The army display takes the form of a series of four dioramas representing historic scenes in Japanese military history, with, in the foreground of each tableau, specimens of the armour, clothing, weapons and banners actually used at the period illustrated. The first tableau takes us back 300 years to June 1615. Hideyori, the son of Toyotomi Hideyoshi generally known as Taiko-Sama, is setting out from the castle of Osaka with his retainers to fight the battle against Ieyasu, of the Minamoto family, which by the success to the latter marked the beginning of the Tokugawa dynasty. Ieyasu was the great statesman who consolidated the Shogunate system, and placed it in the hands of the Tokugawa family for about 250 years. The second tableau show the battle in Uyeno Park, in Tokio, in July 1868. The last of the Tokugawa Shoguns had resigned his office the year before, but his adherents continued to resist the imperial forces. This battle was decisive both of the Shogunate system and the Tokugawa dynasty.

In the third tableau we have the battle at Nobeoka during the civil war in Kyusiu, when the Satsuma troops under Saigo-Takamori were defeated by the imperial soldiery under Prince Arisugawa. This famous and most cruel battle between kinsmen put an end to the rebellion.

The fourth tableau represents the Japanese troops landing in Corea at the time of the war with China in 1894. These tableaux exhibit in the lifelike manner the character and progress of Japan as a military nation, and a striking contrast is presented in them between the picturesque figures of feudal times and the modern soldier uniformed and equipped in European fashion.

GREAT EARTHQUAKE AT CARTAGO.

Town Destroyed: 500 Killed.

New York, Thursday.—A telegram from San Juan del Sur, Nic

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Parliament Bill.

FULL TEXT.

The "Bill to make provision with respect to the powers of the House of Lords in relation to those of the House of Commons and to limit the duration of Parliament," which is backed by the Prime Minister the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Haldane, Mr. Pease, and the Attorney-General, now been printed [Bill 130]. The following is the full text :—

"Whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for regulating the relation between the two Houses of Parliament:

"And whereas it is intended to substitute for the House of Lords as it at present exists a Second Chamber constituted on a popular instead of hereditary basis, but such substitution cannot be immediately brought into operation :

"And whereas provision will require hereafter to be made by Parliament in a measure effecting such substitution for limiting and defining the powers of the new Second Chamber, but it is expedient to make such provision as in this Act appears for restricting the existing powers of the House of Lords :

"Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows :—

"1.—(1) If a Money Bill, having been passed by the House of Commons, and sent up to the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the sessions, is not passed by the House of Lords without amendment within one month after it is so sent up to that House, the Bill shall, unless the House of Commons direct to the contrary, be presented to His Majesty and become an Act of Parliament on the Royal Assent being signified, notwithstanding that the House of Lords have not consented to the Bill.

"(2) A money Bill means a Bill which in the opinion of the Speaker of the House of Commons contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following subjects, namely, the imposition, repeal, remission, alteration, or regulation of taxation ; charges on the Consolidated Fund or the provision of money by Parliament; supply ; the appropriation control, or regulation of public money ; the raising or guarantee of any loan or the repayment thereof ; or matters incidental to those subjects or any of them.

"(3) When a Bill to which the House of Lords has not consented is presented to His Majesty for assent as a Money Bill, the Bill shall be accompanied by a certificate of the Speaker of the House of Commons that it is a Money Bill.

"(4) No amendment shall be allowed to a Money Bill which, in the opinion of the Speaker of the House of Commons, is such as to prevent the Bill retaining the character of a Money Bill.

"2.—(1) If any Bill other than a Money Bill is passed by the House of Commons in three successive sessions (whether of the same Parliament or not), and, having been sent up to the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the session, is rejected by the House of Lords in each of those sessions, that Bill shall, on its rejection for the third time by the House of Lords, unless the House of Commons direct to the contrary, be presented to his Majesty and become an Act of Parliament on the Royal Assent being signified thereto, notwithstanding that the House of Lords has not consented to the Bill : Provided that this provision shall not take effect unless two years have elapsed between the date of the first introduction of the Bill in the House of Commons and the date on which it passes the House of Commons for the third time.

"(2) A Bill shall be deemed to be rejected by the House of Lords if it is not passed by the House of Lords either without amendment or with such amendments only as may be agreed to by both Houses.

"(3) A Bill shall be deemed to be the same Bill as a former Bill sent up to the House of Lords in the preceding session if, when it is sent up to the House of Lords, it is identical with the former Bill or contains only such alterations as are certified by the Speaker of the House of Commons to be necessary owing to the time which has elapsed since the date of the former Bill, or to represent amendments which have been made by the House of Lords in the former Bill in the preceding session.

"Provided that the House of Commons may, if they think fit, on the passage of such a Bill through the House in the second or third session, suggest any further amendments without inserting the amendments in the Bill, and any such suggested amendments shall be considered by the House of Lords, and if agreed to by that House, shall be treated as amendments made by the House of Lords and agreed to by the House of Commons; but the exercise of this power by the House of Commons shall not affect the operation of this section in the event of the Bill being rejected by the House of Lords.

"3. Any certificate of the Speaker of the House of Commons given under this Act shall be conclusive for all purposes, and shall not be questioned in any court of law.

"4. Nothing in this Act shall diminish or qualify the existing rights and privileges of the House of Commons.

"5. Five years shall be substituted for seven years as the time fixed for the maximum duration of Parliament under the Septennial Act, 1715.

"6. This Act may be cited as the Parliament Act, 1910."

LORD ROBERT CECIL ON THE BILL.

In reference to the New Bill, Lord Robert Cecil writes :—

"The preamble of the Parliament Bill asserts that it is desirable to set up an elective Second Chamber for this country and to give to it certain powers. We are not told what those powers are to be. If they are to be the same as those proposed to be left to the House of Lords the new Second Chamber will be a sham.

"Under Clause I of the Bill all the main proposals of the Socialist Party and much other suggested legislation, such as the disendowment of the Church, could be carried into law by the House of Commons alone. Under Clause 2 the Second Chamber would have no important power except delay for the first two years of a Parliament, and not much afterwards. Indeed, it would exist merely on sufferance, since any House of Commons could in the first two years after its election deprive the Second Chamber of any or all of its remaining powers. It is difficult to believe that even the present Government contemplate setting up a new Legislative Chamber destitute of all effective powers of legislation. If this be so, the new Second Chamber must have larger, probably much larger, powers than those proposed to be left to the House of Lords. The Government proposal, therefore, is to set up in this country for a time what is actually or potentially a Single Chamber Constitution, and then to revert to a bicameral system. In heaven's name, why? If a Single Chamber Constitution is right, why not retain it when it has once been set up? If it is wrong, what justification is there for setting it up even for a time? There can be only one answer. The Government desire to be invested with dictorial power to carry schemes, such as Home Rule and Disestablishment, to which they know neither the country nor any conceivable Second Chamber would ever assent, and they have narcotised the political moral sense of their more moderate members by a vague promise to return to constitutional methods in the dim and distant future.

"We are all familiar with the police-court financier who induces a gullible companion to trust him with 5s. while he goes round the corner. Sir Edward Grey and his friends are apparently willing to be the victims of a political confidence trick of more than usual audacity."

A MARRIAGE will take place quietly on May 31, at Lytham, Lancashire, between Ralph Buikeley Manners, 7th Goorkha Rifles, Indian Army, only son of Col. Manners Wood, late 10th Royal Hussars, and Olive, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Peel Yates, of Woodville, Lytham, Lancashire.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a delightful lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 28 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

According to the "Neue Freie Presse," the opinion prevails in authoritative quarters in Vienna that the object of the repeated questions in the British House of Commons on the Austro-Hungarian Dreadnoughts was to draw from the Austro-Hungarian Government official information concerning its naval programme. This object, adds the "Neue Freie Presse, is not likely to be attained as the view prevails that the military and naval affairs of a State must be regarded as a purely internal concern and that no cause for special communications to other States is to be found in the circumstance that Austria-Hungary like other naval Powers, is determined henceforth to build only vessels of large tonnage.

Lieut. Hofrichter, who was arrested on suspicion of having attempted to poison a number of General Staff officers of the Austrian Army, has made a general confession of his guilt. His wife, who returned to Vienna on April 28, has been detained in custody after an examination by the police in the light of the evidence which she had previously given as proof of her husband's innocence.

GERMANY.

It is announced in Berlin that the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Marquis di San Giuliano, will visit Berlin at the end of May, "in order to present himself to the Emperor William and to return the visit of the Imperial Chancellor, Herr von Bathmann Hollweg, to Rome."

The Prussian Franchise Bill, amended so as to satisfy the Government's requirements, was carried in the Upper House of the Diet on April 29 by 140 votes to 94. As the Bill contains amendments of the Constitution, the Upper House must confirm its vote after an interval of three weeks. The Bill will then return to the Lower House, and according to present indications will eventually become law.

It seems likely that the new German Increment Tax Bill will have to stand over until the autumn. The committee to which the Bill was referred on April 15 has been working at high pressure, but its report is still not ready, and the amendments which have been found necessary have emphasised the Agrarian character of the Bill and have increased municipal and industrial hostility.

Referring to the recent visit of the Emperor William to Alsace and Lorraine, the Berlin correspondent of the "Times" says that the draft of the promised Constitution Bill is to be discussed shortly at Strassburg, but the measure cannot reach the Reichstag until the autumn. In the meantime steps are being taken to accustom public opinion in Alsace-Lorraine to the various changes which may be introduced.

The Reichstag on May 4 passed the third reading of the supplementary estimate of 23,000,000 marks (£1,150,000) in connection with the rising in German South-West Africa. During the debate Herr Erzberger severely criticised the conduct of Germany's Colonial policy, and declared that the capital represented by the Colonial Company was inimical to the interests of the Empire. Herr Dernburg, the Colonial Secretary, defended the Colonial administration and declared that in the negotiations with the German Colonial Company regarding its mining rights the interests of the Treasury were fully safeguarded. He added that he was solely concerned with the legal aspect of the matter. The Colonial Secretary was supported by the Conservatives, National Liberals, and Radicals, who emphasised his services in connection with Germany's colonies.

The title and rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary have been conferred upon the German Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General at Cairo, Count Hatzfeldt.

The Reichstag on April 29 passed without discussion the first and second readings of a Bill embodying a supplementary commercial agreement signed at Cairo on March 17 by representatives of the German and Egyptian Governments. Commercial relations between Germany and Egypt are regulated by a commercial treaty concluded on July 19, 1892. By the present supplementary agreement this treaty, which, according to its original provisions would terminate on March 12, 1912, will be prolonged with slight modifications until December 31 1917. Since 1899, in which year German exports to Egypt amounted to £.485,000, and imports from Egypt to £1,440,000, trade between the two countries has increased largely. The highest point was reached in 1907, when Germany exported to Egypt goods to the value of £1,975,000, and imported goods to the value of £4,020,000 In 1908 these figures fell to £1,545,000 and £3155,000. respectively. Of the exports from Egypt to German about eighty per cent in 1907 and 1908 consisted of raw cotton. The remainder was made up almost entirely of cotton seed and cigarettes. In 1909 five per cent. of the total imports into Egypt came from Germany and exports to Germany amounted to 91·2 per cent of the total exports.

FRANCE.

M. Delcasse in whose constituency at Foix a number of votes had been challenged has been formally declared to have been elected to the Chamber of Deputies.

The "Matin" announces that a wireless telegraphy system will shortly be established connecting all parts of French West Africa with Algeria.

The annual dinner of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris took place at the Hotel Continental on April 30 with the president of the chamber, Mr. Walton, in the chair. The British Ambassador and Lady Feodorowna Bertie were present. After the toasts of King Edward and the President of the Republic had been duly honoured, the chairman proposed the toast of "His Majesty's Ambassador." Sir Francis Bertie in his brief acknowledgment said that his efforts on behalf of improved commercial relations between Great Britain and France, if not invariably so successful as he could have desired, had always been inspired by good-will. (Cheers.) M. Pichon, of the French Ministry of Commerce, who apologised for the absence of the Minister, M. Dupuy, in acknowledging the toast of "The French Government," referred to the revision of the French tariff and to the excellent spirit which had been manifested by the British Chamber of Commerce in the negotiations and representation with regard to the revision. Lord Brassey, in replying to the toast of "The Guests," proposed by Mr. Walter Behrens, the ex-president of the British Chamber of Commerce, spoke in warm terms of M. Paulhan and his success in the London to Manchester flight. M. Paulhan's popular reception and Mr. Grahame-White's sportsmanlike behaviour constituted a fresh ratification of the "entente cordiale."

The International Conference for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, which has ended its labours in Paris, has drawn up a diplomatic convention which will be signed at once. The French Government has been asked to invite all States which have not been represented at the conference to adhere to the convention before July 21. At the same time the conference has come to an agreement under the terms of the convention for submission to the several Governments with regard to the prevention of the international circulation of obscene publications.

TURKEY.

The "Politische Correspondenz" publishes an account of an audience granted to its Constantinople representative by the Ottoman Heir-Apparent, Yusuf Izzeddin Effendi. Heir-Apparent said he was determined to make a European journey, though its character and the moment when it would take place were not yet settled. He expressed his satisfaction at the sympathy towards Turkey and the Constitution shown by the heads of foreign missions at Constantinople who had visited him. "I have the Constitution greatly at heart" he added. "My only desire is to see it strengthened and I shall never grow weary in striving to attain this object." Then referring to events in Albania he declared that they made his heart bleed and filled him with sorrow.

CRETE.

In reply to an invitation of the foreign Consuls to the Cretan Government to advise the members of the Assembly, including the Christian members, not to take the oath to the King of the Hellenes, the Councillor for Foreign Affairs said that, taking into consideration the decision of the last Assembly in 1908 proclaiming the union of Crete with Greece, he could not undertake to transmit the advice of the Consuls to the Christian members, but he would recommend them not to insist on the Musulman members taking the oath.

The Consuls on May 4 asked the Councillor for Foreign Affairs if he had informed the members of the Cretan Assembly of their advice, and the Councillor replied that he had done so as regards the Musulman members.

It is announced that a new stamp, of the value of 7d., is shortly to be issued by the British Post Office.

THE PERSIAN LOAN.

Has Germany Intervened?

THE refusal of the Anglo-Russian loan of £400,000 by the Persian Government will add, it is to be feared further complications to a question already sufficiently involved. Nearly four years have passed, writes a correspondent to a London paper, since the Russian and British Governments, who were then in negotiation for the adjustment of their differences, in Persia as elsewhere, offered a joint loan of £400,000 to the Shah in order to relieve the more pressing needs of the Persian State. Discussion of this friendly act proceeded apace but early in December, 1906, the proposals were declined by the Majlis, though they were endorsed by the Shah himself and his responsible Ministers. It happened, however, that the Persian Parliament just then was tasting the first sweets of power, and in its anxiety to assert Persian independence of outside aid conceived a project for creating a National Bank of Persia, with funds subscribed by the Persian nation, in preference to contracting an outside loan.

The terms of the 1906 offer were as simple as those which have just been rejected ; and if it were not that the Persian Nationalists had been misled by the sympathy of their English supporters into assuming that they could dispense with pecuniary help from Russia and Great Britain, Persia by now would have been four years forward on the road to reform. As it is, Persian affairs have grown more and more confused since the autumn of 1906 ; and if the Persian Government is now proposing to play off Germany against Russia and Great Britain in the matter of loans, the difficulties of her position will increase. There were eight clauses to the loan of 1906, and then, as now, the Russian and British Governments required the Persian Government to submit its programme of expenditure to the approval of the Russian and British Legations. Other clauses stipulated that the conditions of the 1906 contract were to be the same as those in the loan covenants of 1900 and 1902, while Russia specifically agreed not to set off against her share of the advance the arrears due to her on the earlier transactions. The loan was to be paid in quarterly instalments, spread over a fixed period. In regard to the Russian share it was to be guaranteed by the custom receipts of Northern Persia, and as to the share of Great Britain by the receipts of the post and telegraph offices, with a supplementary lien on those receipts of the customs of the Persian Gulf which were not already mortgaged to British interests. The rate of interest was to be 7 per cent.

EGYPT AS A MODEL.

As Persia requires administrative and financial reorganization, and, though possessed of extensive undeveloped resources, is hopelessly insolvent, the terms were anything but onerous. Their rejection displays at once the futility of any attempt to put the affairs of the State in order that depends upon the ultimate decision of the members of the Majlis. Persian indebtedness is not great, but the difficulties of the State are increased because the Administration is corrupt and the Majlis inept. Nothing but discord has sprung from the creation of the Majlis and the grant of the franchise to the Persian people; and the record of its brief existence affords a tragic illustration of the faith that holds chaos under Parliamentary guidance to be better than some pretence of order under mitigated despotism. Persia requires time. At present she is trying to run when she hardly has ability to walk. Meanwhile advantage should be taken of the existing Regency, and the liberties of the franchise with drawn, while the people pass through a period of national reform. As a preliminary measure, Persian indebtedness should be funded on lines which will reproduce the form and system of the Ottoman and Egyptian Debt Services. With the disordered finances of the country reduced to a scientific basis, a scheme of reform could then be brought in for the improvement of the economic conditions of the State and the complete reorganization of the administration that promised peace, justice, and prosperity. Under these changes improvement should not be difficult to achieve, even though the process of reform meant that the several departments of the State were provided with staffs of foreign advisers. Leading strings, however, are essential if Persia is to continue to exist, and, as the establishment of constitutional government has not proved the panacea of the country's misfortunes, they are the only course. At any rate leading strings were the governing principle of the conditions which are now reported to have been refused. Moreover, when the wonderful regeneration of Egypt and Siam under Western supervision is recalled, is scarcely surprising that Russia and Great Britain should have stipulated for a somewhat similar system of control.

SIX LINES OF REFORM.

The conditions of the present proposal are six in number. The first required that the programme of expenditure should be submitted for approval to the British and Russian Legations and that the expenditure should be controlled by a Commission, consisting of four Persians, the Finance Minister, and two European and Persian employ. The second required the employment of seven Frenchmen as financial experts; by the third England and Russia were in their respective spheres to have the first right of refusal in the matter of concession for railways. The fourth declared that Russia was to have the monopoly of navigation on Lake Urumiah; by the fifth the organization of the gendarmery for trade routes was to be committed to foreign officers; and the sixth set forth that the redemption of the loan was to be a first charge on any future join loan, and that the customs were to be placed to the service of the advance, the rate of interest being seven per cent. Though it is said that the Persian Government took exception to those conditions which were of a political character, this is not the case. In this respect it must be borne in mind that the Persian Government from the moment that it inquired if an Anglo-Persian loan was still at its service knew that the increased unrest of the past five years in the region of Urumiah and along the southern and central trade routes would necessitate a slight departure from the previous terms. Such departure is expressed very moderately by a Russian monopoly of navigation on Lake Urumiah, which is an investiment by Persia against Turkish encroachments in the region just as much as it is a concession to Russia. Similarly the appearance of Clause VI. among the conditions referring to the loan was a modus vivendi, due to the fact that the Agreement with Russia, by which, in 1890, the Persian Government gave to her northern neighbour priority of railway construction in Persia for a term of years, was about to expire. Thus, from their very nature there can be nothing objectionable to Persia in these clauses which were not exclusively of a financial nature. It is necessary to look to another quarter, and there can be little doubt that the visit of a special agent of the German Orient Bank to Teheran has been the sole determining cause in rejection of the loan.

By the clauses of the Anglo-Russian Convention it will be remembered that Western Persia, which in many ways is identical with the region of the Persian Gulf, is expressly excluded from the area of the British "enclave." If not in spirit, in effect at least, the region has been surrendered to the interests of any who wish to exploit it. Yet it is not the expansion of Russian trade which is to be anticipated in this abandoned belt nor the development of Anglo-Indian trade, but the appearance of Germany, whose presence in Persia has only just begun to make itself felt, and will become far more potent when a German railway connects the Persian Gulf with the Bosphorus. As things now are in Persia, it is only a question of time before the dual division, which now exists between Russia and Great Britain, gives way to a tripartite arrangement by which the Power that controls the Persian Gulf terminus of the Baghdad Railway will become the controlling factor in Western Persia. It is only since the spring of 1906 that Germany has appeared in Persia, Since June of that year a regular monthly service of steamers belonging to the Hamburg-American line has been plying to Basra, while German agents have been indefatigable in their efforts to promote a German scheme for the irrigation of the Karun Valley. Similarly, where once German interests held the concession for a Baghdad Teheran Road there is now talk of a Baghdad-Teheran Railway. Lately, too, the German Orient Bank has established itself at the Persian capital, committed to the policy of assisting the economic development of the country wherever possible. Under these conditions what better medium offers for the successful development of such a policy than a loan to Persia in circumstances, too, that must commend Germany to the good offices of the Persian Government?

A Grateful Wife

Maternity Weakness, Rheumatic Fever, Depression—

Just sitting still and thinking *everything possible* has been done, does not suit Mrs. Wilson, for all the usual ways failing to restore her husband's health, she tried the Royal way—*the Phosferine way*. The benefit was immediate, for all the depression and weakness of rheumatic fever, which change of air, diet, and friends had failed to relieve, *diminished with every dose of Phosferine*. This triumphant outcome of Mrs. Wilson's devoted vigilance is typical of the exceptional efficacy of Phosferine, but of still deeper importance is her assurance that *before, during, and after childbirth* she herself derived such an access of strength and vitality from Phosferine, that *weakness, lassitude, or distress was not in any way experienced.*

Decidedly Abolished.

Mrs. E. Wilson, 41, Bedford Road., Grays, Essex, writes :—"My husband started taking Phosferine after a severe bout of rheumatic fever, and although he went away to the seaside for change of air *failed to make any headway*. He wrote complaining of always feeling tired and despondent, and doubtful as to whether he would ever be able to resume his business. I sent him a 2/9 bottle of Phosferine, and after a few doses, he felt a great deal of difference, and before his supply was finished was quite himself again and ready and able to do a hard day's work with anyone. I am also very grateful for the good Phosferine has done me in maternity weakness; *before my child was born I took it regularly and it strengthened me wonderfully, the subsequent tax upon my constitution was not half so great* as one would naturally expect. I am certain Phosferine taken by mothers is a great help *both before and after child-birth*, as it supplies just the strength needful at this time, and moreover, imparts strength and stamina to both, and I assure you I am very proud of my beautiful baby girl."—February 8, 1910

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family | The Imperial Family of China
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H.M. the King of Spain | H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece | H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors : Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists' Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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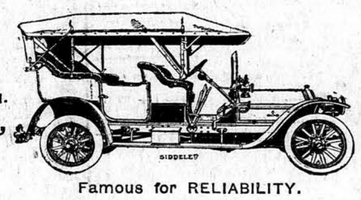
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE QUEEN.



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Built throughout of highest class material and Special Steel produced by the renowned Firm of Messrs. VICKERS, SONS & MAXIM, LTD.

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Works :—
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The Soap for India.

Good for **PRICKLY HEAT**
Wards off **INSECT BITES,**
and there is nothing more refreshing than a bath with

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

6d. per Tablet.

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ALL STOREKEEPERS SHOULD STOCK

ROWAT'S MANUFACTURES.

SPLENDID VALUE.

PICKLES
WORCESTER SAUCES
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VINEGARS

LOW PRICES.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Lowest C.I.F. Prices by applying to—
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FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. LD. LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.
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THERMOS keeps cold liquids cold for hours without ice, and keeps hot liquids hot for hours without heating.
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LALKALA Is by far The most effective Remedy for **ASTHMA HAYFEVER & CROUP.**

GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF !
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Recommended by the Medical Profession.
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Obtainable from :—KEMP & Co., Chemists, BOMBAY.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers—
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Dr. J. Collis Browne's "Chlorodyne"

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in **DIARRHOEA** and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

It is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain, whatever kind ; creates a calm refreshing sleep ; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail ; leaves no bad effects ; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of genuine Chlorodyne must be in the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England : 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,

Proprietor.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, May 19.

The Bombay mails of 7th May arrived at Brindisi yesterday noon.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ...	... 52 1/16+1/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs...	25·27—0·1
Rentes 3 per cent. ...	... 98 3/4 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ...	20·40 1-2+0·1/2
Bar Silver Spot..... ...	... 24 1/16unchgd
Do. 2 months hence... ...	... 24 13-16unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ...	... 63 1-4 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight 1-3-12 (Bank buying rate).	unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 17-3-10	
Amount paid into the Bank of England about	... £ 175,000
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)... ...	...98 3-4 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight...	3 5-8+1-2
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 3/8+1/16
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	3 7/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	3 7/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...	... 77·9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ...	... 3 1-4+1/2
Do. of day market loans	... 3 3-8+ 3/8

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion s	...£37,800,000	Dec. £ 500,000
Public Deposits	...£17,200,000	Inc. £ 4,000,000
Other Deposits	...£35,900,000	Dec. £ 3,700,000
Government Securities	£13,860,000	unchgd.
Other Securities	...£28,700,000	Inc. £ 1,000,000
Notes and Gold	...£28,300,000	Dec. £ 100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 53 per cent. of the Liabilities.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 10,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 180,000

MANCHESTER, May 19.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	10,000
Do do Called ...	1,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	.....
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	100
Do. Day's Imports...	4,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Limited demand	Easier.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market...	Firmer.
Mid-Americans	5 9-64—6
Egyptian F. G. F.	14 5/16 unchgd

Cotton Delivery	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O
Mid Uplands	7·63	7·77	7·72	7·47	7·62
G. O. C.	+7	+7	+5	+6	+7

Liverpool	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
	6·80	6·71	6·69	6·57
	+5	+5	+5	+6

NEW YORK, May 19.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	11,000
Do. Last year	11,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	2,000
Do. Exports to Continent	11,000
Futures at New York ..... July 14·98 unchgd	Declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation and advanced better on favourable cables.
Do at New York ..... Oct. 12·77+4	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	15·20—20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 1/4 unchgd
Demand Bills	4·87 1/4 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ...	53 7-8 unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	15 1/8
Tone of Spot Cotton	Easy.
Futures at New Orleans ...	July 14·93+4
Do. at New Orleans ...	Oct 12·75+8

LONDON, May 18.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C.I.F....	6 23-32.
Buyers or Sellers...	Sellers.
Months	May-June

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)	56 1/2
" "	months, May-June.
" "	Ports, Antwerp.
" "	Buyers, sellers, &c., Sellers

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales	... 34 5-8
Months—March.	
Buyers, etc.—Done.	
Tone—Steady.	
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F.	... 33 3-4
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—	
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—	
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F.	...unchgd.
Do. Months—	
Do. Name of Ports—	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Nominal.	
Tone—Easier.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship	43
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship	40 3-4
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore ...	39 1/2
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.	
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship	61 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone of Linseed—Easier.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 10-4 1/2 Sellers.

METAL.

Copper Braziers	... £ 67 1-2
Yellow Metal	... d 6 0
Tin Plates J. C. Coke 14 by 20 2 Sheets per box weighing 90 lbs C. I. F. Bombay... ...	... .
Bar Iron Belgian Ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp ...	... £ 5 2 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 guage G. O. B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool	... £11 0 0
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp	... £5 15 0

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F.	
India double bags, ...	... 18 2 1-4
Months of Shipment, July-Aug.—Sellers.	
Tone of Sugar—Steady.	

ARRIVALS.

"Melville".

The following are the rates for American and Egyptian Cotton as quoted as compared with last week :—

To Liverpool—	11th May.	18th May.	Difference.
Spot ...	8·12	8·10	— 2
May-June. ...	7·80	7·74	— 6
Nov.-Dec. ...	6·72	6·66	— 6
In New York—			
Spot ...	15·30	15·40	+ 10
July Futures ...	15·26	14·98	— 28
Oct. Futures ...	12·96	12·78	— 18
In New Orleans—			
Spot ...	14 15-16	15 1-8	+ 3-16
July Futures ...	15·24	14·95	— 29
Oct. Futures ...	12·84	12·67	— 17
Egyptian ...	14 7-16	14 5-16	— 1-8

GREY YARN.

Cotton prices have declined this week but the local market is not affected. This week there was good demand for 30s water and also of 2-40 and 2-60. On account of high prices in Manchester new business is impossible.

We quote:—

Manchester quotations :—

2-30 Bleached 13d.
2-40 Bleached 13
2-40 Grey 13
2-60 grey 16 3-4
2-60 Bleached 18
2-80 grey 24 1-2
2-100 grey 29

Local quotations :—

2-100	Grey	at	1 12 6
2-100	Bleached ...	"	1 13 3
2-80	Grey	"	1 6 9
2-80	Bleached ...	"	1 8 0
2-30	Grey	"	0 11 6
2-30	Bleached ...	"	0 13 3
2-40	Grey	"	0 12 3
2-40	Bleached ...	"	0 13 0

MERCERIZED YARN.

Egyptian cotton has declined by 1-8 this week. There is no life in the local market and stocks are accumulating.

We quote :—

Manchester quotes 30d. for grey 2-80.
" " 31d. for Bleached 2-80
" " 31d. for grey 2-84
" " 32d. for Bleached 2-84

Local prices are as under :—

			Per lb.
2-80	Grey M. Yarn ...	Rs.	1 10 9
2-80	Bleached ...	"	1 12 0
2-84	Grey ...	"	1 11 6
2-84	Bleached ...	"	1 12 3
2-60	Grey ...	"	1 5 3
2-60	Bleached ...	"	1 5 6

GREY GOODS.

There is a good demand for 39 shirting but the stock and new arrivals are limited. On account of Neill Bros' report of a favourable crop dealers are not inclined to buy anything but wait and watch the market. In Grey Dhootie business is at a standstill and Manchester prices are still too high. Mercerised Dhootie prices have considerably declined on account of heavy arrivals.

We quote:—

Rallis (Original Fari)		Rs.	5 8 6
Do.	(Imitation Fari)		No goods.
Do.	G.Shirtings (Sindurio)	"	5 11 0
Do.	100,000	"	6 4 6
Do.	4025	"	5 2 6
Do.	7000	"	5 13 0
Do.	Drills Mosque	"	7 7 0
Do.	Jaconets No. 18	"	3 10 0
Do.	do. No. 636	"	3 0 3
Do.	do. No. 138	"	2 12 0
Do.	Mulls No. 625		No goods.
Ritchie,	Four Heads	"	5 9 6
Do.	No. 1566		No goods.
Forbes	No. 651	"	5 5 6
Lyon,	Shanker	"	5 10 6
Do.	No. 1575	"	7 5 0
Do.	Bhut Chap	"	6 8 0
Deuharats			
Do.	B B	"	7 6 0
Do.	B B B	"	8 12 6
Do.	B B B B	"	8 14 0
Do.	B B B B B	"	8 8 0
Do.	P S		No goods.
Bombay C No. 1500		"	5 9 0
Grahams	No. 2730	"	5 6 0
Do.	Yellow Horse 3lbs.	"	5 6 0
Flemings	No. 463	"	5 2 0
Macdonalds,	Drills Queen		No goods.
G. P. Drills,	American	"	10 10 0

WHITE GOODS.

The season is now closing for this class of goods and this week demand was not very brisk. Nainsooks of lower counts which were scarce are shortly expected and dealers are circulating shipment samples for the sale of the same. Some firms who had bought two months back their usual qualities of Nainsooks are selling the same as there is no knowing how prices in the market will rule later on as reports of the new crop of cotton are favourable. In white dhooties home prices are too high to admit of any business.

We quote:—

Graham's Nainsooks	77/7777	No goods.	
Do. do. ...	88/8888	Rs.	2 2 0
Do. do. ...	A I	"	2 7 0
Do. do. ...	199/399	"	2 11 6
Do. Mulls ...	9/999	"	2 10 0
Do. do. ...	9999	"	4 5 0
Rallis Nainsooks ...	2600	"	1 13 6
Do. do. ...	61/81	"	1 15 6
Do do. ...	7070/9090	"	2 1 6
Do. do. ...	9999	"	2 3 6
Do. do. ...	5300/9300	"	2 4 6
Do. do. ...	7/27	"	2 5 6
Do. do. ...	88/98	"	2 6 6
Do. do. ...	39620	"	2 14 0
Rallis Mulls ...	55	"	1 3 6
Do. do. ...	Sun	"	1 8 0
Do. do. ...	1170	"	1 8 0
Do. do. ...	1270	"	1 8 6
Do. do. ...	50/60	"	2 15 0
Do. do. ...	6/600	"	2 13 0
Do. do. ...	6000	"	4 7 6
Do. do. ...	88	"	3 8 0
Ritchie Nainsooks ...	3939/5959	"	1 12 6
Do. do. ...	3500/5800	"	2 0 0
Do. Mulls ...	1260	"	1 16 6
Do. do. ...	(Jovala).	"	2 8 0
Lyon Nainsooks ...	4545/6767	"	1 15 9
Greaves do ...	8000	"	3 1 0
Do. Mulls ...	5060	"	1 9 6
Do. Nainsooks	80/50000	"	2 1 3
Shaw Wallace's ...	Motor Car.	"	2 0 0
Macdonald Mulls ...	64	"	2 8 0
Liepmanns ...	1500s.	"	10 0 0
Horrocks Shirtings...	M O	"	12 6 0
Do. do. ...	M H	"	13 6 0
Do. do. ...	E F	"	16 8 0
Do. do. ...	S O	"	20 8 0
Do. do. ...	A O	"	.....
Do. do. ...	H M	"	.....
Do. do. ...	G G X	"	.....
Do. do. ...	O	"	.....
Do. do. ...	A I	"	.....
Holland ...	40000	"	11 0 0
Lyon ...	C 4000	"	13 10 0

COTTON.

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd. Cotton Statistics, 19th May :—

	1909-10	1908-09	Difference
Receipts from 13th to 18th May ...	48,512	35,278	+ 13,234
Total Receipts from 1st Oct. to 18th May ...	2,868,485	1,833,833	+1,034,652
Shipts from 13th to 18th May Europe.	22,693	15,195	+ 7,503
China, Japan and Coast Ports...	1,779	17,841	— 16,062
Total	24,477	33,036	— 8,559
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 18th May...			
Europe	889,745	510,550	+379,195
China	88,350	42,515	+ 45,835
Japan	719,107	518,930	+200,177
Coast Ports	28,999	16,698	+ 12,301
Total	1,726,201	1,088,693	+637,508
Afloat in harbour, Europe.....	14,456	4,411	+ 10,045
China, Japan and Coast Ports.....	17,169	2,550	+ 14,619

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 9th Apl. 1910—13,079 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct 1909 to 31st Jan. 1910—3,984 bales.

COAL.

	Ready. Rs.	Forwards. Rs.
Heliger's Anthracite Coal ...	14	14 1-2
Do. Standard " ...	13	13 1-2

OPIUM.

Opium market yesterday was firm. C

RATES.

Patna 6th sale Calcutta ... Rs. 2,985

Prices for Patna Opium and rate of exchange in Chiua.

	Dlrs.
Patna Old	2,525
Exchange for Hongkong ...	133
Exchange for Shanghai ...	178 1/2

RICE.

Small Mill New Crop ... Rs. 7-8 to 7-12
Big Mill New Crop ... Rs. 7-10 to 7-4

AT RANGOON.

May, Big Mill 270 to 280.
June Mill 296 1-2.
July Mill 304.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1909-1910 :—

	Gold Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Feb. 1910—			
Weight in ounces..	393037	48967 a	344061 a
Value in rupees...	24228040	2787337	21440703
To the end of the month of Feb, 1910—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	3533524	543273 a	2990251 a
Value in rupees...	216204922	30862418	185342504
	Silver. Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Feb. 1910—			
Weight in ounces.	3621079	1004020 a	2617059 a
Value in rupees...	6022484	1932222	4090242
To the end of the month of Feb. 1910—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	70326759	13338296a	58988463a
Value in rupees....	115966155	28316566	87649589
	Imports.	Total. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Feb. 1910—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	30250504	4719559	25530945
To the end of the month of Feb. 1910—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	332171077	59178984	272992093

a Figures defective, the weight of certain postal parcels not being declared by Post Office.

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1909-1910.

	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas Rupee Standard) In the month of Feb. 1910. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars ...	.....	1140030	1140030
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments ...	1051765	389852	1441617
Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees ...	.....	.....	.....
Purchased Bullion received for Govt. coinage ...	.....	.....	.....
	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas Rupee Standard). To end of the month of Feb. 1910. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars ...	.....	13774222	13774222
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments ...	11211527	8776504	19988031
Native States coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees ...	.....	90818	90818
Purchased Bullion received for Govt. coinage ...	.....	.....	.....
Bullion received for subsidiary coinage from straits settlements...	.....	3504749	3504749
	Coined and Examined. In the month of Feb. 1910. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	389571	389571
Rupees a...	372005	.....	372005
Half Rupees & small silver coins (value in rupees) ...	157380	.....	157380
Ten cent pieces Tale.	.....	588160	588160
Five cent pieces Tale.	.....	860000	860000
	To end of the month of Feb. 1910. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	5780654	5780654
Rupees ...	9972169	8773387	18745546

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1910.

	Earnings for 1yr. 1910. Rs.	Increase or Decrease over same month last year. Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction.....	1,80,008	+ 15,565	+ 9·47
* Lighting and Power Supply	46,127	+ 4,749	+ 11·47
Total.....	2,26,135	+ 20,314	+ 9·86
	Total Earnings since January 1st, 1910. Rs.	Increase or Decrease over same period last year. Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction.....	7, 8,204	+ 49,622	+ 7·53
* Lighting and Power Supply	1,72,120	+ 21,447	+ 14·23
Total.....	8,80,324	+ 71,069	+ 8·78

* Exclusive of power supplied to the Tramways.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year 1910-1911 :—

Latest Month.

	Estimate. Rs.	Actual. Rs.	Better than Estimate. Rs.	Worse than Estimate. Rs.
In May. 1910. Bengal.....	5775000	10172250	4397250	.....
In Apr. 1910. Bombay	Nil	55200	55200	.....
Total ...	5775000	10227450	4452450	.....

Two Sales of Bengal Opium and one month's Pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay.

	Estimate. Rs.	Actual. Rs.	Better than Estimate Rs.	Worse than Estimate Rs.
To end of May 1910.				
Bengal	11550000	22802650	11252650	.....
To end of Apr. 1910.				
Bombay	Nil	55200	55200	.....
Total ...	11550000	22857850	11307850	.....

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 16th May.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1910-11 ..... £15,500,000

Remitted from 1st April 1910 to 14th May 1910, by Council Bills* ..... £ 5,063,524

Balance to be remitted from 15th May 1910 to 31st March 1911 ..... £10,436,476

*Of this sum £1,485,000 has been taken to the Account of the Currency Reserve.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "it gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial LUXURY for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-year's Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Bank of Bombay	500	500	18 p.c.	1470
Bank of India	100	50	6 "	67
Bank of Bengal	500	500	13 "	1500
Bank of Madras.....	500	500	10 "	1285
Bank of Burmah	100	100		117
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.....	100	10		10-2-0
Specie Bank	100	50		52 1-2
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.....	100	100		255
Punjab National Bank...	100	100		160
People's Bank of India...	50	30		32½ x.d
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 p.c.	£58
Mercantile Bank ..... Do.	£25	£12½	6 "	£17
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$125 £25	$125 £25	£2 12 p.c.	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Al'ck Ashdown & Co.....	100	100	6 p.c.	275
All India Ut. Co. Ld.....	100	20	...	12
Bamankas	10	10	...	8
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	36
Badham Pole	100	100	...	136
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	85
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p.c.	510
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. ..... O.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	94
Do. do. P.	£10	£10	...	160
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	...	18
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	40	1015
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	...	...
Bombay S. N. Co. ..... O.	250	250	10	297½
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	290
Central I. M. Co., Ld. ...	100	100	35	275
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	10	115
Empire of I L. A.....	500	50	18 p.c.	200
John Roberts and Co. ...	100	100	10	200
Jeeta Fans Supply Co. ...	100	50	6	60
Kemp and Co.....	200	175	10½	180
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	95
Marcks and Co	100	100	10	126
Marsland Price and Co O.	100	100	...	5p.c.ds
Do. do. P.	100	100	...	3p.c.ds
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt L. A. Co.	200	50	...	210
Phillips and Co.....	40	40	...	50
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	...	780
Shivrajpore Syn. etc. ...	10	10	...	18
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	...	115
Soundy and Co..... C.	100	100	...	N.
Tata Iron Steel Co. D. Ld. P.	75 30 150	35 20 70	... ...	11 74 55
Thacker and Co.	100	100	25 p.c.	310
Telephone Co.....	25	25	...	38 x d
Treacher and Co.	500	500	...	555

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	300	6000
Albert (Karachi).....	1100	1100	45	850
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	75
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	nil	150
Broach City.....	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	325
Godavery Valley.....	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty ...	250	250	40	575
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6	105
Indian Cotton	125	125	7½	140
Khangaum	400	400	nil	330
Mahomedpura Cotton.....	125	125	7½	...
Mahava.....	200	200	nil	100
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	305
New East India	1000	1000	75	900
New Mofussil Co.	400	425	50	825
New Beraz...	500	525	30	550
New Prince of Wales	500	510	30	635
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	695
Surat City	200	200	20	215
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld. ...	500	500	45	635
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	50	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 20	425
Alliance	1000	1000	...	60
Berar Mfg.....	200	200	...	145
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	200 N
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co.....	250	250	15½	560
Bombay United	250	250	20	310
Century	100	100	5	225
Central India	500	500	55	1715
China	1000	1000	...	200 N
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	500
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	50	1110
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	600
Connaught	300	300	...	180
Coorla	1000	1000	...	560x d
Crescent	100	100	...	86 1-4
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	975
Crown	1000	1000	...	500
David	250	250	...	380 xd
Emperor Edward	500	500	...	675
Empress	500	500	...	150
Fazulbhoy	250	250	10 p.c.	217½
Framji Petit	1000	1000	60	1640xd
Finlay Mills	250	250	...	220
Gold Mohur	500	500	...	100
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	415
Howard and Ballough ...	500	500	15	375
Hyderabad	1000	1000	60	1350
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	...	50
Indian Mfg.....	1000	1000	...	300
Indo-China Mfg.....	1000	1000	75	950
James Greaves	500	580	...	200
Jamshed Mfg.....	250	250	...	157½
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	200
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	200
Khandesh	1000	610	25	850
Khatow Makonjee.....	1000	1000	25	690
Kohinoor	500	500	15	670
Leopold	100	100	...	20
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1000	1000	yr. 100	1580
Madras United	1000	1000	80	2900
Manockji Petit	1000	1000	75	2792½
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	150	3050
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	5	182½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	30	715
Phœnix	100	100	...	90
Presidency	1000	1000	yr. 40	450
Queen	1000	1000	nil	300
Ripon	1000	1000	50 div.	400
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	60	870
Sassoon Silk.....	500	500	yr. 35	595xd
Sholapur	1000	1000	150	4000
S. Mahratha	250	250	15	190
Standard Mills	500	500	60	1075xd
Sun	250	250	nil	100
Swan	250	250	nil	250 x d
Swadeshi	500	500	30	1065xd
Textile	500	500	25	850
Vishnu Cotton ..... O.	500	500	nil	525
Do. ..... P.	400	400	nil	590
Western India	1000	1000	25	360

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p.c	590
Amreli-Patty	100	100	5 "	120
Sindh Light Railway Ld	100	100		...
Tapti-Valley Railway Co	500	500	4 "	460
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	6 "	116

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 14th May.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approx earnings for week ending 14th May 1910.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·65	1073070	25759618	26832688
I. M. Ry System	1178·04	240367	4839403	5080270
A. D. O. Ry.....	125·66	34549	557521	592070
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	1610	28820	30430
Total...	2950·64	1350096	31185362	32535458 a
Appro. earnings for corpg. week ending 15th May 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·53	911933	20938081	21845014
I. M. Ry System	1177·95	206553	4177679	4384232
A. D. O. Ry...	125·66	25110	458542	483652
B. K. Railway	40·80	1649	4093	5742
Total	2950·94	1145245	25573395	26718640 + b
Inc. or Dec.	G. I. P. R. + 0·12	+161137	4826537	4987674
	I. M. Ry. + 0·09	+ 34314	+661724	+696038
	A.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

LONDON, MAY 6.

HARTLEPOOLS.

Liberals should begin in earnest to learn not to throw mud at their opponents. Since the General Election they have been consoling themself by indefinite charges of bribery and corruption against the Unionist party in many and various places. They formulate nothing; they are hazily slanderous. Meanwhile, the result of the Hartlepools petition shows that they themselves have been to blame. Illegal payments are retorted effectively on those who but insinuated them against others. One is glad the methods adopted in the Hartlepools have been shown up. A malicious pleasure in the operation might be excusable. But one is much gladder that Sir Christopher Furness has been exonerated from any share in corrupt and illegal practices. Sir Christopher suffers as many in similar positions have suffered before him, from the excessive zeal of his agent. It is hard-lines on a member himself, though being a representative wrongly chosen he cannot complain of the result of the errors. Nobody supposed Sir Christopher Furness would personally resort to such practices as have been proved against his party. A candidate rarely does such things, but he his always liable to be overthrown by his helpers. Liberals ought to be very careful in future. When they see corruption they are sure to let us hear of it. We only hope they will prove when they speak that their eyesight is sound.

KITCHENER'S GIFT.

If M. Paulhan is for the moment the chief public hero, Lord Kitchener is a good second. And the interest shown in him is not temporary but continual. One is not sure that Lord Kitchener is not the most consistently fascinating Englishman of all whom Englishmen delight to honour. When he returned from South Africa there was good substantial reason for the unanimity of his welcome; but he has just finished eight years' more administration, and the cheers are just as loud as those which greeted his martial achievements. Why is it? Lord Kitchener is a great soldier; perhaps an even greater administrator; but he is not exactly a popular man. He says nothing; he does not advertise. Yet, whenever and wherever men are heard discussing him, their opinion seems to be that with Kitchener at the War Office we should be quite safe against invasion, that with Kitchener in India the diatribes of a Keir Hardie on tour were empty breath incapable of effect, that with Kitchener in Egypt there would be no cause for anxiety over Nationalists and Nationalism. Whence comes this tremendous confidence, not misplaced indeed, but very singular? One is inclined to think that it is nurtured by nothing so much as Lord Kitchener's gift of silence. The people know he can fight; they have faith, if not knowledge, that he can put things to rights generally; and they are sure he can hold his tongue in a masterly way. Thus he embodies for them the still, strong man of Englishmen's ideal. If Lord Kitchener prated, half the belief in him would be shattered.

LORD MORLEY AND ENGLAND.

Lord Morley's optimistic review of our national life as far surpassed in interest anything he might have said exclusively of art as life itself surpasses art in interest and importance. Even when due allowance has been made for party bias, Lord Morley's words, coming from a statesman all parties honour, must have a reassuring effect. Although he made few direct references to art, his criticisms of national life may be understood to include art. For it is not so much the duty as the fate, the invariable custom, of art to mirror contemporary intelligence. If the national life is sound and healthy, national art must share its well-being. It may or may not be a period of great artistic developments. In art, as in philosophy, it is perhaps a period of restlessness, of groping rather than of culminating discovery or achievement; but if Lord Morley's optimism may be trusted, it is the restlessness of energy, not of disease and decay. Some may read into these words a hint that English art is not in the van of the art of Europe. Because our art is healthy, however, there is no need for it to be conventional. Decadence lives by being unconventional, and, by an obvious but illogical train of thought, people are in the habit of stigmatising non-decadent artists as conventional.

BOMBS AND BOOMS.

It is staggering to think of a man sitting comfortably in the War Office and directing a balloon flying hundreds of miles away, so that it drops the flowers of compliment or the bomb of destruction at his sweet will. The invention of Mr. T. R. Phillips, of which he as given a demonstration at the Hippodrome, seems to offer further opportunities for the scheme of settling battles by means of tactical brains bent over a chessboard. With engines of destruction so vast and obedient, the day is heralded when their consequences will be taken for granted. But speculation on the point is not yet to be considered practical. On the other hand, the possibilities of the mono-rail train have received, even while the aerial destroyer is being exhibited as a magnificent theory, a most substantial boom. Major Bellaire, who owns two-thirds of Seward, the capital of Alaska, has arranged with Mr. Louis Brennan to build a gyroscopic mono railway in Alaska. By its means the difficulties of locomotion in Alaska will be removed, and a far-away country will be first to reap the benefits of an invention which may ere long revolutionise our ideas of subjugating earthly space. Mr. Brennan sees no reason why the mono rail should not travel at 120 miles an hour. Presumably, then, Alaska will be about twice as fast as the centres of civilisation. If the other was a staggering, this is quite a topsy-turvy idea.

WESTON SUPERMAN.

England will unite with America in paying homage to Mr. Westen, the greatest walker the world has ever seen. At the age of seventy-two he has walked across the continent, doing over forty-five miles a day. Imagine the awful, soul-depressing solitudes through which he has passed. In vast tracts of Nevada no bird sings, no plant grows; for hundred of miles there is not a tree nor a house. The walker's only companions are skeletons of animals devoured by jackals and coyotes; "Simple immensity of reddish sand," as Senor Scarfoglio described it. The crossing of the Rockies provides more variety, but scarcely more exhilarating conditions for the pedestrain. The road too often is a mere mule-path, rough-hacked and subject to cataracts of stones. From the Rockies Weston would descend into Nebraska and its colossal sea of grass, hynotising in its immensity. By and by the terrific wastes are sparsely sprinkled with windmills and herds of horses as Iowa is entered, but still there are endless, hopelessly flat, barren fields, most melancholy, most miserable. Such are the concomitants of a walk through the Western States of America, Through these paralysing solitudes Weston kept up forty-five miles a day. With Dominic Sampson we throw up our arms and cry, "Pro-di-gi-ous!"

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.

DIET is most important to all. To live we must eat—so study your dietary.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S is a well-balanced and self-contained food of the highest possible form of nourishment—is easily digested and quickly assimilated—invigorates the strong—strengthens and builds up the weak. The best breakfast and supper beverage—can be taken hot or cold.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, etc.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

EUQUININE

A Quinine-body freed of bitterness possessing the same healing-power as quinine in fevers, influenza, typhoid fever and whooping cough. In Malaria Euquinine not only serves as an excellent remedy but also a reliable prophylactic.

Dose same as for Quinine.

Obtainable from all Chemists.

Wholesale Agents:
SCHRODER, SMIDT & CO.,
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THE House for Reliable EYEWORK

THE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR, OCULISTS & OPTICIANS (EST. 1890.)

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Oppt. Evans Fraser & Co., Fort, Bombay.

Eyes are examined (free of charge) for Refraction by our Consulting Surgeon-Oculist, Dr. Dastoor, M.D., who has practised to a considerable extent in Three London Eye Hospitals and holds First Class Credentials.

Do not be misled, as there is no other Qualified Eye Specialist by the name of Dastoor in Bombay.

Best Credentials from The Hon'ble Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott, Members of Legislative Councils, Members of Medical Profession, and other high personages The Hon'ble Late Chief Justices, Mr. Farran, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Mr. Justice Crow, Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. Justice Aston, Mr. Justice Batty and Mr. Justice Kensington (of Lahore) have been among our constituents.

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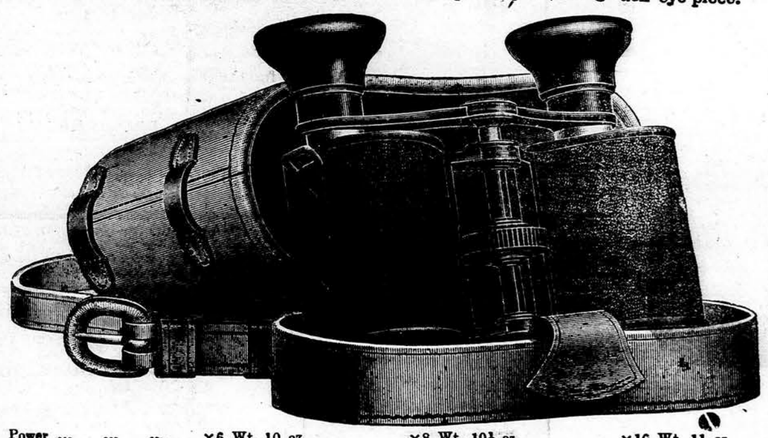

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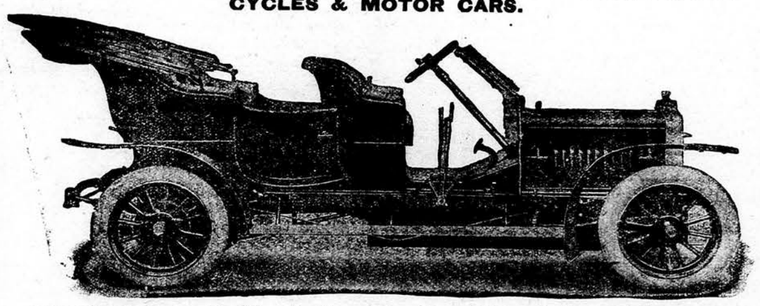

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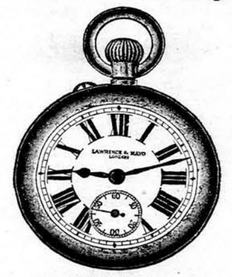

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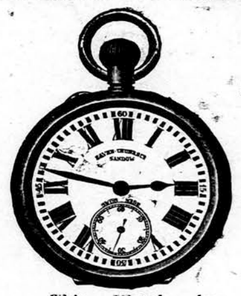

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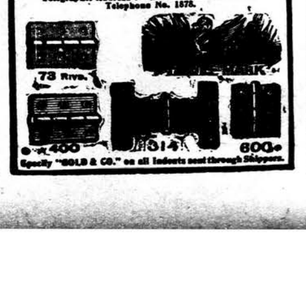

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